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Summary.

SOME NEW STORE-PRICES are given on p. 569.

ANOTHER DOZEN CHEMISTS have obtained wine-licences (p. 568).

ANOTHER batch of drug-contracts with English Boards of Guardians is reported on p. 568.

THE PHARMACY BILL which the Pharmaceutical Council is preparing is not yet ready (pp. 579 and 588).

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, which this year is being held in the New Gallery, is described on page 592.

FOR particulars respecting the questions given in the Major examination in Edinburgh this week see p. 595.

A CONGRESS OF BOTANY is being held in Paris this week, and is reported upon by our Paris correspondent (p. 570).

THE DONNYBROOK DISPENSARY seems to be in a wretchedly kept condition, and is causing indignant protests (p. 570).

CYPRUS has got a new pharmacy law which consolidates the three pre-existing ordinances. A digest of it is printed on p. 584.

THE last pharmaceutical Preliminary examination has resulted in a year's supply of the raw material for the Minor examination. The names are given on p. 594.

DR. JAMES EDMUNDS returns in an unrepentant spirit to the poison-scheduling question, and a rhymester also indulges in reflections on the same subject (p. 596).

THE PRESENT POSITION of anti-cutting schemes in the United States is told in an article on p. 587, where also reference is made to feeling on the same matter in Germany.

AN EDMONTON CHEMIST has been fined for selling mercurial ointment weak and made with lanoline. He told the inspector that he hated lard because he was a Buddhist (p. 591).

DURING THE ELECTION chemists have been doing good work in educating candidates respecting the pharmacy-company question. We report on this, and give also portraits of some M.P.'s (p. 572).

MR. SHILLINGLAW, Secretary to the Victoria Board of Pharmacy, has formulated a scheme for pharmaceutical reciprocity which is now under consideration by the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 588).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL-MEETING on Wednesday was rather dull, the biggest bit of business being reminiscences of the Preliminary examination, induced by a vote of thanks to the College of Preceptors (p. 579).

PROFESSOR BAYLEY BALFOUR, of Edinburgh, has resigned his seat on the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners as a protest against the manner in which the Council has acted in the sick-candidates matter (pp. 570 and 589).

THE fifty-ninth session of the School of Pharmacy, in Bloomsbury Square, was opened on Monday, and is fully reported on p. 574. Portraits of the Bell scholars, Pereira medallist, and Professor Ramsay are included in the report.

QUIET CONDITIONS continue to prevail in the drug and chemical markets, although fluctuations tend towards higher rates. Among the advances are chloroform, cocoa-butter, menthol, ergot, saffron, and Cartagena ipecacuanha. Quinine is lower again in second-hands (p. 599).

THE CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION has successfully defended a chemist's widow who was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act with abstracting some of the essential portion of sweet spirit of nitre. Action was taken under Sections 6 and 9, although the latter applies only to food (p. 590).

PROFESSOR WM. RAMSAY, in his address to the School of Pharmacy, commenced by referring to the work accomplished by Scheele while a pharmacist, and proceeded to speak of the advantages of individual effort in chemical-training over the mechanical system of education now pursued, deploring the examination craze of the present time. He concluded by pointing out the advantages of a university training for pharmacists (p. 576).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND has held three meetings this week. On Monday at the annual meeting it was reported that the Society is prosperous numerically and pecuniarily; the President delivered an address, and in the discussion which followed Dr. McWalter introduced political and religious feelings. Messrs. Batt and Moffitt are new councillors (p. 581). The school session was opened on Tuesday evening with a lecture by Professor McWeeny, and on Wednesday the Council re-elected Mr. Beggs as President (p. 581).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The chemists of Bromley have agreed, in conjunction with the other tradesmen of the town, to close their places of business at 2 P.M. each Wednesday.

An order for the payment of 30*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in respect to street-improvements has been made, at the instance of the Lancaster Town Clerk, against Mrs. Dorothy Lund, wife of Mr. W. J. Lund, chemist and druggist.

At the Dewsbury West Riding Court on September 28, William D. Taylor, manufacturing chemist, of Hightown, was fined 40*s.* and costs for not complying with the Government regulations regarding the storage of picric acid.

Mr. A. M. Holgate, a former assistant of Messrs. Hodder & Co., chemists, of Bristol, took prussic acid with fatal effect on September 29 in the lavatory adjoining their Totterdown branch, where he had called to see the assistant in charge.

Messrs. Wood & Son, of Wood Green, London, N., have succeeded in obviating the difficulties presented in the Pharmacy Act by establishing a wholesale and retail manufacturing chemistry department in their own business under the management of a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

The Weekly Poison Record.

The number of poisonings reported to us since last issue totals twelve, six being with scheduled and six with unscheduled poisons. Of the deaths, carbolic acid, laudanum, and spirit of salt are responsible for two each. In one case an ounce of laudanum was obtained by a well-known customer from Mr. R. Cuthbert, chemist and druggist, Huddersfield, and, in spite of a double warning by the chemist, a fatal overdose was taken. In another case, at Stockport, a little boy got hold of some of his grandfather's sugar-coated soporific pills, and, thinking they were sweets, ate five or six and died.

Food Preservatives Committee.

The members of this Committee, who have been investigating the dairying industry of Ireland in relation to the use of chemical preservatives, have concluded their inquiries. While in Dublin, not only were the officials of the Government departments interviewed, but the Committee had repeated conferences with Sir Charles Cameron, the health officer of the city, and with his colleagues. The mass of information acquired as the result both of the visit paid to the Continent, especially to Denmark, and of the visit to Ireland just concluded, will need collation and summarising with a view to the presentation to the whole Committee of reports on those results. These reports will require careful consideration before the Committee proceed to draw up their report upon the evidence before them.

Chemists' Licences.

A further list of wine-licence holders amongst chemists includes the following:—

Mr. F. J. Boardman, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Leigh.

Mr. J. Kershaw, chemist and druggist, 69 Milkstone Road, Rochdale.

Mr. W. Pridmore, chemist and druggist, Hinckley.

Mr. J. A. Sutcliffe, chemist and druggist, 27 Cross Street, Halifax.

Mr. W. H. Briggs, druggist, 64 King Cross Street, Halifax.

Mr. J. H. Smith, chemist and druggist, Moreton-in-Marsh.

Mr. George F. Rigg, chemist and druggist, Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale.

Mr. William Hleywood, chemist and druggist, 41 Princes Street, Bury.

Mr. James Garnett, chemist and druggist, of Ringwood, Hants, has been refused an off beer-licence for his shop at Friday's Cross.

A Licence Renewal.

At Northallerton Police Court on September 26, application was made for a renewal of the licence of the King's Head Hotel, Osmotherley, from John Fall, the tenant, to Mr. Wm. Foggitt, chemist, of Thirsk. It was pointed out that at the Brewster Sessions the licence had been refused to Fall, who had thereupon written to the owners stating that unless they agreed to his terms (100*l.* down and find a tenant to pay 50*l.* for the fixtures, and forego the half-year's rent due) he would close the house and they would lose the licence. These terms the owners had no intention of accepting, and the Bench agreed to renew the licence to Mr. Foggitt as representing the owners.

Contracts.

Further contracts have been ratified as follows:—

Belper.—Mr. C. W. Southern, Belper, for druggists' materials.

Birkenhead.—The tenders of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have again been accepted by the Guardians for the supply of drugs and druggists' sundries for the Birkenhead Union Hospital and out-door dispensary.

Bolton.—Mr. J. Alston for carbolic soap, Messrs. G. Fawell & Sons for bovril, and Messrs. T. Moscrop & Co. (Limited) for sulphur, for the workhouse.

Having appointed a new medical officer for the workhouse, the Bolton Board of Guardians received from the Local Government Board a recommendation that in future the Guardians should purchase expensive drugs and medicines for the sick poor at the cost of the union funds instead of including the cost in the medical officer's salary. One member thought, if this course was adopted, it would establish a precedent, and he inquired who was to say which medicines and drugs were expensive and which were not. Eventually the matter was referred to a special committee.

Cambridge.—Messrs. S. B. Wallis & Son, carbolic soap, 18*s.* per cwt.

Cambridge.—Mr. E. Field, Hills Road, to be druggist to the workhouse.

Congleton.—Mr. W. Nield, carbolic soap, 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; night-lights, 4*s.* 2½*d.* per dozen boxes. Mr. E. Lunt, bovril, 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Depwade.—Mr. Charles Woods, Harleston, for trusses to the workhouse.

East Preston (Sussex).—Messrs. G. T. Cox & Sons (Limited), 35 Eastcheap, E.C., for Price's patent night-lights at 5*s.* per dozen boxes, arrowroot at 6*d.* per lb., carbolic soap at 16*s.* per cwt.

Faversham.—Messrs. Stedman & Coldwell, Greenstreet, near Sittingbourne, chemists to Faversham Rural District Council.

Grimsby.—Mr. G. R. Cook, drugs to the workhouse.

Ludlow.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, for quinine and crushed linseed. Mr. J. H. Suttle, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, for arrowroot and cod-liver oil.

Malmesbury.—Mr. H. N. Ratcliffe, carbolic soap, 18*s.* per cwt., and waterproof sheeting.

Mutford and Lothlingland.—Mr. J. Mann, chemist to the workhouse.

Romford.—Mr. J. W. Lasham, pharmaceutical chemist, Romford, drugs for the workhouse.

Stroud.—Messrs. Woolner & Bishop, crushed linseed, 18*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. Mr. G. Birt, carbolic soap, 3½*d.* per lb.

Tonbridge.—Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C., surgical appliances. Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson for drugs.

Wolverhampton.—Messrs. P. Harris & Co. (Limited), for drugs for the dispensary, at 41*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for the union, and for the infirmary 33*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Worcester.—Mr. Hughes, chemist and druggist, Barbourne, chemist for the city; and Mr. T. Silk, chemist, for St. John's district.

Yarmouth.—Mr. T. Greenacre, saltpetre, 3*d.* per lb. Messrs. Stacey & Co., ground ginger, 6½*d.* per lb.; colza oil, 3*s.* 9*d.* per gal.; carbolic soap, 17*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; roll sulphur, 1*s.* 2*d.*; borax starch-glaze, 2½*d.* per lb.

The London Shrievalty.

On Friday, September 28, the two new Sheriffs of the City of London were sworn in according to the ancient formulas.

Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and senior proprietor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and Mr. Joseph Lawrence are the new Sheriffs. They afterwards entertained a company numbering about four hundred to breakfast in the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Vaughan Morgan presiding. This was the first occasion, we believe, on which the ancient hall has been used for this feast, and it may be regarded as the last important public function which will be held in it, as the School will shortly be transferred to its new home at Horsham. Amongst the company were several leading politicians, including the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Sir Edward Clarke, and many prominent citizens. Messrs. Septimus V. Morgan and Edward V. Morgan sat at the Sheriffs' table, and Messrs. Gwyn V. Morgan, Penry V. Morgan, and K. V. Morgan (nephews of the Sheriff) were chairmen of the spur tables. We also noticed in the company Sir Wm. MacCormac, Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Mr. E. V. Morgan, jun., Mr. Leicester Morgan Reed, Mr. R. Clay Sudlow, Mr. Julius Prince, and Mr. A. C. Wootton. The toasts which followed the breakfast were patriotic and civic. In the course of his speech in giving "Church and Queen," the Chairman mentioned that her Majesty had been a staunch and valued supporter of Christ's Hospital, she having been a governor of the Foundation for fifty-seven years. Two years after she became a Governor she honoured the institution by presiding at a Lenten supper, when he as a small boy had the privilege for the first time of howing to her. The Earl of Lichfield, Lord Strathcona, Sir Edward Clarke, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree were amongst the subsequent speakers.

Birmingham Business-chat.

The pass-list of the Birmingham Matriculation has been issued, the successes are chiefly ladies. One candidate, Mr. Harvey A. Evans, is a pharmacist who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Corfield, Bennett's Hill, and is destined for the medical profession.

A chance for a young "major" occurs at West Bromwich Municipal Science School, where a teacher is required for practical inorganic and organic chemistry on Monday and Friday evenings. Who can be better fitted for this work than a conscientious pharmacist?

What a discreditable thing to this enlightened city that at our last First examination of 52 candidates who sat in Birmingham no fewer than 24 failed! What will happen to these unfortunates? Will they be able to climb the barrier with French, Euclid, and algebra as added weights?

A suggestion was made during the summer for pharmacists to have cricket matches and the like, and it is feared that the suggestion of football for the winter will also meet with a feeble response. Could not Mr. Luckman (Messrs. Bird & Co.), who is a football enthusiast, be induced to get two teams together?

The Birmingham Household Supply Association (Limited) were the first to start selling proprietary medicines at low rates, and this prompted Mr. Hedges to fight them, but they have had a good year, and record a 10 per cent. dividend, with a special bonus of 3d. in the pound to shareholders on purchases during the year.

A local builder in Handsworth has undertaken to present two ambulance-chests to Holyhead Road and Thornhill Road police-stations, and Mr. G. Owen, chemist, Soho Road, Handsworth, and Mr. B. Moate, chemist, Murdoch Road, have each offered to fill the boxes with the necessary material gratuitously.

The attention of chemists is directed to the light-fingered gentlemen who come with a prescription when there is only one attendant. While the dispenser is behind the screen the customer helps himself to anything handy. Two tradesmen have suffered heavily in this way, and in one case the thief was captured and found to be a medical man who had acted as locum tenens for a suburban doctor.

The magnesia-case reminds one of the incident which happened some time ago in this district. The inspector came in and asked for a few pence-worth of magnesia. He was well known, and the assistant was struggling with his

"Attfield" that very afternoon, and curiously enough with the magnesium salts. The question naturally arose what kind of magnesia was required, and our hero trotted out all the names with magnesia in, real and imaginary, that he could think of, and as fast as he was able, and then exclaimed, "Which will you have; they are all at your service," but the divider *in partes tres* scratched his head and said he would inquire and call again. They still wait for him.

A more difficult question is becoming acute—viz., what must be supplied when carbonate of soda is asked for? If for medicine bicarbonate is likely to be required, but if for photography, then the carbonate is intended.

Fires.

On September 30 a fire was discovered in the yard of the premises occupied by Mr. W. Ombler, chemist and druggist, Market Weighton. Fortunately the outbreak was quickly subdued and a disastrous conflagration averted, for in the immediate vicinity is a warehouse stored with a large quantity of oils, paints, varnishes, and petroleum. The fire is thought to have been due to the heating of some oils and sawdust which had been deposited a few days before.

A naphtha-storing shed on the premises of Messrs. Levinstein & Co. (Limited), chemical manufacturers, Lower Crumpsall, Manchester, was burnt to the ground on October 2. The flames could be seen for many miles round. The damage is considerable. The origin of the outbreak is a mystery.

Store-prices.

The price-list for October of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited), contains the following revised prices:—

Advanced.—Camphor, from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.; camphorated oil, from 4½d. to 5d. per 4-oz. bot.; Allnut's fumigating-paper, from 3½d. to 4d. per pkt.; Ridge's food, to 9½d. and 1s. 6½d. per tin; Angier's petroleum emulsion, to 2s. 3d. and 3s. 9d. per bot.

Reduced.—Gentian root, from 4½d. to 4d. per lb.; Bully's toilet vinegar, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. per bot.; tripods, for use with Spiritine, from 4d. to 2½d. each.

The October circular of the Army & Navy Stores contains the following amongst the latest in prices:—

Altered.—Digestizyme tablets, 3s. per bot.; Ridge's food, 9½d. and 1s. 7d. per tin.

Added.—Condy's crystals for travellers, 11d. per bot.; Fryerg, 1s. per box; Khoosh tonic, 1s. per bot.; Kumepholax, 3s. per bot.; syphon for Sparklets, 16s. each; Vitalia meat-juice, 10½d. and 2s. 2d. per bot.

The Aldersgate C.C.

This team—representing Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson in the cricket arena—have finished a highly-successful season. They have won 12 matches, drawn 1, and lost 3. In most instances they have won matches with a considerable margin of runs to spare. Mr. W. T. Maw heads the batting, with an individual average of 18.93 for 16 completed innings, whilst Mr. T. S. Clay takes first honours easily with the ball, his figures reading—205 overs, 83 wickets, at a cost of 5.65 runs each. Other records read as follows:—Batting: H. A. Hopley, 17.50 runs; A. Lawrence, 16.31; Dr. C. T. Maw, 15.50; C. Jones, 14.92; F. Hamilton, 11.50; T. S. Clay, 10.20. Bowling: Jordan, 21 wickets, at a cost of 9.89 runs each; Heritage, 3 wickets at 11.66 each; Dr. C. T. Maw, 16 wickets at 12.56 each; and H. A. Hopley, 28 wickets at 12.67.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

New Laboratories at Cork.

The Chemical Lecture-rooms, Laboratories, and Manual Instruction Hall, in connection with the Gerald Griffin Technical School at Cork, are now completed. A course of evening lectures in theoretical and practical chemistry will commence next week.

Fatal Mistake.

Mr. John Daly, painter, St. George's Street, Cork, died on September 25, from oxalic-acid poisoning. Deceased had taken the oxalic acid in a cup of tea in mistake for a dose of Epsom salts.

A Dirty Dispensary.

Donnybrook Dispensary seems to be in as much confusion as the fair at Donnybrook itself. A medical *locum-tenens* reported that there were no proper scales and weights, and that dispensing was only guesswork. A committee was appointed to visit and report on the dispensary, but at the Chairman's first visit there was nobody there. Meanwhile another dispensary doctor reported that

The pharmacy is in a disgraceful state, both as to cleanliness and structural arrangements, and except to an experienced compounder it would be impossible to compete with a small number, in fact, worse; and the stock therein is, in our opinion, useless—in fact, dangerous to use. The stock bottles and other bottles therein were very dirty, and a considerable number of them were not corked. A good many had corks not fitted, and consequently not air-tight. The scales were out of order, and the weights not suited for such a place.

After this report a committee visited the pharmacy and made a similar report. They found

The place is filthy, and the table or platform used for compounding is thickly coated with dirt; the drawers and presses are, in fact, worse; and the stock therein is, in our opinion, useless—in fact, dangerous to use. The stock bottles and other bottles therein were very dirty, and a considerable number of them were not corked. A good many had corks not fitted, and consequently not air-tight. The scales were out of order, and the weights not suited for such a place.

So it was reported at a meeting of the Guardians. The committee recommended the Board of Guardians to call on the official responsible, Mr. Jackson, to resign. Mr. Molloy said these reports revealed a most scandalous and disgraceful state of affairs. Mr. Kenny said he never saw a more filthy place. Poisonous drugs were placed amongst simple medicines, and many poisons were not labelled. The whole matter is to be carefully investigated. The affair is causing much local excitement, and Drs. Chapman and Denham, the medical officers, have written to the papers protesting that they are not to blame, and that they have no authority over the dispenser. The matter came before the Pharmaceutical Society on Monday evening, and is referred to in our report thereof.

Fire.

A fire broke out on the evening of September 30, in the warehouse of Messrs. Woods, Webb & Co., wholesale druggists, of Cecilia Street, Dublin. The outbreak is supposed to have been due to the spontaneous combustion of some of the stored chemicals, but it was subdued before much damage was done.

Personal.

Dr. Meredith R. Whitla, M.C.P.S.I., has been appointed medical officer *pro tem.* of the Bragan Dispensary District.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Window-attraction.

A Glasgow chemist is exhibiting in his shop window a Chinese sword and sheath which were found by the British outside the Taku forts. The sword is a villainous-looking weapon about 14 inches in length.

Aërated-water Works Explosion.

On September 27 overpressure on a gas-engine in the aërated-water works at Dockhead, Dumfries, resulted in an explosion. A clerk was injured about the head and the face, and a son of the proprietor had his legs severely scalded. The roof was blown off the premises and the machinery wrecked.

Resignation of Professor Balfour.

The latest development of the dispute between Scotch pharmacists and the Pharmaceutical Council in regard to By-law 23, Section X., is that Professor Bayley Balfour, teaching examiner in botany on the Board of Examiners for Scotland, has resigned that position. Professor Balfour had previously threatened to resign, but was induced to withdraw his resignation. He has now taken the step because the Council has not fulfilled the promise made to the Scotch Board. At the examinations in Edinburgh this week botany is taken by one of the pharmaceutical chemist examiners.

The Plague in Glasgow.

The number of cases of plague in the hospital remains at 21, with 2 doubtful cases. Another lot of contacts has been dismissed, and the number in the reception-houses has been reduced to 15. The authorities seem now to have stamped out the disease, as there have been no new cases for two or three weeks.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

IS BORIC ACID A POISON?—This is a question that has presented itself to the Paris police for solution. The circumstances under which it has arisen are as follows: At Belleville a few days ago the health of a baby boy of 18 months gave his parents some anxiety, and they called in a physician, who prescribed a potion containing lime-water. The mother took the prescription to a neighbouring pharmacist, who dispensed it. The child absorbed some of the medicine, was taken with vomiting, and died in the course of the same evening. No one thought of attributing the fatal issue to the medicine, and the baby was duly interred. But last Saturday matters took a somewhat tragic turn. A baby girl of people living in the same house was ailing, and her parents, instead of consulting a doctor, asked their neighbours to let them have the unfinished bottle of medicine obtained for the baby that had recently died. This they obtained and gave the little girl a dose; symptoms similar to those that occurred in the first case followed, and the child's state became serious. Then it was thought to be time to call a physician, and he diagnosed a commencement of poisoning. What remained of the potion was submitted to the chemists of the municipal laboratory for analysis, and the presence of boric acid was found. The pharmacist's defence is that he scrupulously followed the instructions in the prescription for dispensing the medicine, and for the moment the matter rests there until the police report is complete.

International Congress of Botany.

The inaugural meeting of this Congress was held at the Palais des Congrès, in the grounds of the Paris Exhibition, on Monday morning last, the business transacted consisting in hearing a report by the General Secretary on the work of the Organizing Committee and formal nomination of the latter as the Committee of the Congress, with the addition of several foreign members. The President is M. Prillieux, member of the French Institute, and senator. The Vice-Presidents are M. Georges Rouy, President of the French Botanical Association, Dr. Dutailly, and Professor Mussat. M. E. Perrot, assistant-professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Secretary of the French Mycological Society, has undertaken the duties of General Secretary, being seconded by M. Guérin, chief of micrographical work, and M. Lutz, chief of microbiological work, both at the Paris School of Pharmacy. The members of the committee comprise the names of about twenty of the leading French botanists, including Professor Guignard, director, and Dr. Bourquelot, professor, at the Paris School of Pharmacy. Also M. Drake del Castillo, President of the French Botanical Society, and M. L. de Seynès, President of the French Mycological Society.

One disadvantage about the Congress is that its meetings last over nine days. They will not terminate until the afternoon of Tuesday, October 9. This is partly due to the fact that the botanists have had to dovetail their meetings at the

Palais des Congrès in with other meetings, and partly to the fact that all the papers submitted are to be considered by the members in general meeting, instead of subdividing the Congress into sections, which greatly facilitates the despatch of business. The programme is formidable, and comprises no fewer than forty-seven papers, besides one whole day, one morning, and two afternoon visits or excursions, a banquet and reception, and other functions.

On Monday afternoon a meeting was held, commencing at 2 P.M., when nine subjects were down for discussion. These included three on questions relating to fungi. M. Bourquelot gave his views on certain points connected with their biology, on which subject he is an expert. M. Rolland explained means that may be adopted for facilitating popular instruction concerning them, while M. Boudier spoke of the influence of the soil on plant development. Another paper which shows the tendency of subjects discussed was one by M. N. Patouillard on "Fungi in Desert Regions."

On Tuesday morning, October 2, the members visited the Museum of Natural History under the direction of Professor Bureau. At 1.30 P.M. they met in general meeting, when M. Drake del Castillo spoke on "Methods of Classing Botanical Collections from the Practical Point of View." M. Chalon discussed "The Question of Words in Nomenclature." A committee was formed to consult documents and take various steps in the matter of nomenclature. The meeting terminated by a discussion on future International Congresses of Pharmacy, and it was understood that an attempt will be made to hold them periodically.

On Wednesday morning, October 3, the meeting was resumed at 9.30, and the following are the titles of some of the papers read, but nothing new of importance transpired: "Comparative Study of the Flora of Madagascar," by Drake del Castillo; "The Flora of Various Regions of Central Africa," by MM. A. de Wildeman, of the Belgian Congo, H. Hua, of the French African Colonies, and A. Chevalier, of the Timbuctoo region; "Contribution to the Study of the Flora of Morocco," by M. F. J. Camus; M. de Wildeman also had something to say about two new coffee-plants of the Congo. In the afternoon the members inspected the excellent botanical collection belonging to M. Drake del Castillo, President of the French Botanical Society. Thursday, October 4, was to be devoted to a long all-day excursion to the Domaine des Barres, at the invitation of M. Maurice de Vilmorin, of the well-known firm of seed-growers, Paris. All things considered the Congress is well attended and successful. In point of weather the members are favoured, as well as by the fact that the meetings are held at the Palais des Congrès, which would have been appreciated by delegates at some other Congresses.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE FIRST HUNGARIAN LADY PHARMACIST.—The daughter of a Buda-Pesth advocate is the first lady to enter the ranks of pharmacy in Hungary, although in that country permission for women had existed for four years. In two years she will be able to attend the University.

PH.D. FOR FOREIGNERS.—The Berlin University has decided to alter the conditions permitting foreigners to take the title of doctor of philosophy. Foreigners are only to be allowed to graduate if they hold certificates equivalent to that of the Humanistischer Gymnasium, Realgymnasium, or the Oberrealschule of the German Empire.

ADULTERATED SPICES.—The State Dairy and Food Commissioner has caused the arrest of members of the firm of Burns, Metzger & Co., who conduct a large spice-manufactory at Philadelphia in a plant valued at \$100,000. They are charged upon the findings of an expert chemist with placing woad and bread in cinnamon, together with starch, wheat and cracker meal in pepper, and various other adulterants in spices.

DRUGGISTS SUE FOR DAMAGES.—After a contest lasting many months, the Owl Drug Company, Los Angeles, has begun suit against F. W. Braun & Co., Hass, Baruch & Co., wholesale druggists, and twelve retailers, the latter members of the National Association of Retail Druggists, asking

\$50,000 damages. It is alleged that the wholesalers conspired with the retailers to prevent the Owl Drug Company obtaining goods, because the latter have advertised widely as cut-rate druggists.

COMPULSORY ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION.—The Apothekers of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwefin are obliged to keep a book showing that they have really analysed according to the Pharmacopœia all goods bought. The record must state the name of the substance, manufactory or dealer from whom it has been bought, date of purchase, date of analysis, method and result, and what was done with it if it did not stand the tests. This must be shown to the revisor, at the official visitation of the Apotheke.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.—Firms in the drug-trade are contributing freely in America to the fund for sufferers in Galveston floods. Besides the offers of extended credit from wholesale drug-house referred to in last week's issue, Messrs. Colgate & Co., V. Koechl & Co., and Schieffelin & Co. have each contributed \$250, while, amongst others, the following firms have given \$100 each—Messrs. Schœlkopf, Hartford & Hanna, Whitall, Tatum & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Fairchild Brothers & Foster, the Maltine Company, and McKesson & Robbins.

A COMMERCIAL COURSE.—The wisdom of combining a systematic business training with the regular course of instruction in pharmacy is appreciated in the United States. Arrangements for such a course have been made at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and the New York College of Pharmacy is likely to follow suit. Dr. Diekmann, of the latter College, has been active in the matter, and but for the fact that he was rather late in getting to work a course would also have been inaugurated in New York this session. It is stated that a prominent man has agreed to endow a course at the New York College, so that it is certain to be taken up next year.

P., D. & Co.'s HOSPITALITY.—One of the features at the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Detroit last month was the entertainment provided for the members of the Association by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. The company, numbering about 500, were conveyed one afternoon in a pleasure-steamer up the Detroit river to the laboratories of their hosts, where they were warmly welcomed by Mr. W. A. Warren, the general manager, the secretary, and other members of the firm's staff. The laboratories and premises generally were keenly inspected, and refreshments and entertainment were provided on board the steamer, which proceeded across Lake St. Clair for a delightful and much appreciated sail before returning to the city.

ON SCIENTIFIC LINES.—According to the by-laws of the new Union of makers of surgical appliances of Germany (*C. & D.*, September 29, page 536), each member must employ as head of the technical department a man with a scientific education. All the products of the Union will be placed under the control of a competent chemist and then put on the market under a Union trade-mark (consisting of Germania, with the words: "Guarantee stamp of the Union of makers of surgical appliances of Germany E.V.," and: "Under the Control of a chemist on oath." This Union chemist has from time to time to analyse products bearing this stamp, and the makers selling inferior goods will have to forfeit heavy sums, or be excluded. Up to now fourteen of the most important firms have joined.

OPIUM IN FORMOSA.—In 1899 opium was imported into Formosa to the value of 294,930%, as against 204,439%, in 1898, an increase in value of a little over 90,000%, and in weight of 871 cwt., which (taking into consideration the variations in exchange) gives an increase in the average value of opium imported of about 8 per cent. The importation of this article is a monopoly divided under Government contract between the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese commercial house, and the British firm of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. Statistics furnished by the Formosan Government show that there were at the beginning of the year 1900 over 140,000 licensed opium-smokers in the island, being about 5.29 per cent. of the population; whilst the value of prepared opium supplied to the licensed dealers by the Government during 1899 amounted to 447,524%.

The Election.

THE CASE FOR CHEMISTS.

WE have had some demand during the past week for copies of the Federation circular reprinted in the last *C. & D.* Mr. George F. Merson, F.C.S., Secretary to the Federation, 24 Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, can supply copies to inquirers. Acting on suggestions in the *C. & D.* last week, the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association have sent a letter in the following terms to all the Parliamentary candidates in that district:—

THE NORTH STAFFORD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.
John Averill, Esq., J.P., Stafford, President.

DEAR SIR,—You are doubtless aware that in 1868 a Pharmacy Act was passed regulating the practice of pharmacy and the carrying on of a chemist's and druggist's business. This Act, passed in the interests of the public, compelled individuals who desired to carry on the profession of pharmacy to pass certain examinations, after which they were registered as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists.

In 1880 a supply stores company, who had opened a drug department (in the opinion of the Pharmaceutical Society contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Act), were prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and the final decision in the House of Lords was that the word "person" in the 1863 Act did not apply to corporate bodies. This decision has been the cause of innumerable companies of untrained, unqualified, and unregistered individuals forming themselves into limited companies, and usurping privileges and titles which they could not enjoy and assume in their individual capacity. This state of things is considered by chemists and druggists who have spent time, labour, and money to acquire their titles and privileges, to be a manifest anomaly and gross injustice; and, further, that the aims of the promoters of the 1868 Act have been defeated in consequence of the omission of the word "persons" after "person" in the Act, and so the Act would appear to have become a dead letter. Last year it was sought to include a clause in the Companies Bill to explicitly legalise company trading in pharmacy, but the clause was defeated and withdrawn.

The Lord Chancellor, on the third reading of the Companies Bill in the House of Lords, said: "The Committee to which this Bill was referred were unanimously of opinion that the formation of companies to practise any profession, and which intended to take advantage of company machinery to do that which an individual without qualification may not do, should be stopped. We should not allow the public generally to be exposed to the dangers of the practising of unqualified persons as dispensers."

The President of the Board of Trade, speaking on the same Bill, expressed his concurrence with the remarks of the Lord Chancellor.

It is probable that a new Pharmacy Bill will be introduced in the next Parliament, and we should esteem it a favour to have your opinions, and replies to the following questions:—

1. Will you support a clause to prohibit companies assuming titles which they individually could not assume?

2. Will you support a clause restricting the dispensing of prescriptions, and selling of poisons, to properly qualified and registered chemists only, and prohibiting companies of unqualified persons doing so?

3. Will you support a clause to give the Pharmaceutical Society power, as in the medical profession, to penalise a qualified individual, who might lend himself as "cover" for unqualified individuals?

I might say that this Association is composed of nearly every qualified and registered chemist in North Staffordshire, and between twenty and thirty are voters in your constituency.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND JONES, M.P.S. (Hon. Sec.).

Miles Bank, Hanley, September 29, 1900.

Mr. Jones informs us that Messrs. Geo. Cawston, Chas. Bell, James Lovatt, and Enoch Edwards promise to support the amendments of the law proposed.

Mr. C. R. Stedman, St. Leonards-on-Sea, has had the following correspondence with Mr. Freeman-Thomas who has been returned at the head of the poll for Hastings:—

F. Freeman-Thomas, Esq.

SIR,—May I respectfully solicit your views on the following?—A Bill will be introduced in the next Session of Parliament with the object of remedying the defects in the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Will you support legislation which will—

(1) Restrict the use of pharmaceutical titles to qualified individuals.

(2) Place the compounding of medicines and the sale of poisons, as well as the control of such business, in the hands of properly-qualified persons?

Obediently yours,

C. R. STEDMAN.

Eversfield Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DEAR SIR,—I think the views contained in your two questions are excellent, and would certainly support a Bill that had such provisions.

Yours sincerely,

F. FREEMAN-THOMAS.

There is no Chemists' Association at Darlington, therefore the Federation circular did not go to that district. Mr. Campbell Falconer, chemist and druggist of that town, wrote a copy of the circular and sent it as a letter to Mr. H. Pike Pease, who has been re-elected without opposition as member of that borough, and he has received the following reply:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. I must apologise for not having replied sooner to your letter, but, as you will know, I have been busily employed. The Clauses Nos. 2 and 3 in the Companies Act were omitted not on account of their substance being opposed, but because many members of Parliament saw that they were foreign to the Act, and who would be willing to support them if they were germane. I shall be glad if you will write me your views when a measure of this kind is brought in, and I shall be glad to send you a copy of the Bill if you will remind me at the time. I certainly think there is need for legislation.

Yours very truly,

H. PIKE PEASE.

This is a very satisfactory reply to come from a candidate on the eve of his unopposed return, and we quite agree with Mr. Falconer that chemists in places where there are no local Associations should write to their members or candidates in a similar way in order to ascertain the views of the whole of the members of the Metropolis. [We have since heard from the Secretary of the Federation that many chemists in non-association districts have sent to him for copies of the circular as mentioned in the *C. & D.*—EDITOR.]

Mr. J. J. Laws, of Bailey's Goutine (Limited), taking a hint from the *C. & D.*, wrote to Mr. F. G. Banbury, candidate for Peckham, in regard to company-pharmacy, and has received a reply in which Mr. Banbury says, "I certainly am opposed to unqualified persons practising or dispensing."

Interviewing candidates has been notable chiefly for the revelation of their comparative ignorance of the pharmacy-company question, and their surprise, when told of the state of affairs, that the Pharmaceutical Society has not been more energetic in Parliamentary efforts to secure reform.

According to the *Daily News*, "Traders in poisons for technical or trade purposes are much concerned with the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, and through their Society are asking candidates if they are prepared to support a Bill in Parliament making it legal that chemical compounds (although containing poisons) which are not for medicinal use nor intended for the preparation of medicine may be retailed by traders such as agricultural agents, seedsmen, nurserymen, corn-dealers, iron and hardware dealers, and other tradesmen (including pharmacists) for any trade or technical purpose in original sealed packages as received from the wholesale dealer or manufacturer?" This refers to the Clement's Inn Association's efforts.

PARTY CAPITAL.

One of the favourite methods of electioneering seems to be saying things about opponents or their business, and frequently there is no foundation for many statements other than rumour. At South Salford, where Mr. A. Mond, son of Dr. Ludwig Mond, was Liberal candidate, there have been such allegations made in respect to the labour conditions at Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s Northwich Chemical-works, that a thousand of the employes there on September 28 held a mass meeting, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

We, workmen of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), hereby declare that the charges of unjust or unfair treatment are grossly untrue. We are paid wages in all departments to the full satisfaction of trade unionists. No men are fined 2s. 6d. for losing quarters. Fines have not been imposed for very many years, and when they were the proceeds were handed over for the benefit of the workmen's sick-club. The so-called age-limit has not been in operation for years, and a hundred hands have been taken on since February, 1899, all of whom were over 30 years of age. Foreigners are not employed to the detriment of Englishmen. Of nearly 6,000 hands employed by the company, there are not ten foreigners.

Mr. Mond has not got in.

MEDICAL ASPIRANTS.

More than a score of candidates have "Dr." placed before their names. We have been curious to see what kind of doctors these gentlemen are, and it turns out that less than half of them are medical practitioners, and few are in strict etiquette entitled to place "Dr." before their names. The M.D.s include Arthur Conan Doyle (Edin. 1885), Robert Farquharson (Edin. 1858), Mark A. MacDonell (Q.U.I. 1876), Charles K. D. Tanner (Q.U.I. 1876), and Sir John Batty Tuke (Edin. 1856). Sir Michael Foster and Mr. Charles O'Neill are M.B.'s. These exhaust the graduated medical parliamentarians as far as we know them. Strange to say, Dr. MacDonell, a Nationalist member, is the only Harley Street practitioner amongst them. The diplomaed men amongst the candidates are F. Rutherford Harris, L.R.C.S.E. ("Rutherford" in the Medical Register), J. Court, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., C. E. Reinhardt, L.S.A., G. B. Clark, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.E., John Smyth Crone, L.S.A., and J. F. Fox, L.S.A. A few more "Drs." who belong to the profession are in the list, but we cannot place them yet.

CANDIDATES RETURNED.

The first member returned in the new Parliament was the Hon. Alban George Henry Gibbs (C), for the City of

shareholder in the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) who helped us in exposing the shallowness of that venture.

Mr. Hudson Ewbank Kearley (L.), re-elected for Devonport, is a director of Kearley & Tonge (Limited), tea importers and merchants, London. Chemists and druggists should get Mr. Kearley to look after some of their interests in Parliament. He is an authority on adulteration legislation.

Mr. John Dillon, the Nationalist member for East Mayo, is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, but his name no longer appears on the Medical Register.

Mr. Thomas Lough (L.), who has saved his seat in West Islington by a very narrow majority, is a tea-merchant, and established the Tower Tea Company. It was his wife who wrote to the Home Secretary in regard to our description of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s physiological laboratories.

Mr. J. H. Yoxall (L.), who has again been returned for West Nottingham, is the member of the House who in 1898 put down amendments to the Pharmacy Bill with a view to maintaining the integrity of the Major qualification. He is general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, and

Mr. F. J. Horniman (L.), re-elected by a narrow majority for Penryn and Falmouth, is chairman of Messrs. W. H. & F. J. Horniman & Co. (Limited), the well-known tea-



SIR M. FOSTER.



MR. J. H. YOXALL.



SIR J. B. TUKE.



HON. ALBAN GIBBS.



MR. BIGWOOD.



MR. ALHUSEN.

London. He is the eldest son of Lord Aldernham, the head of the firm Antony Gibbs & Sons, London, in which Mr. Gibbs is also a partner. Although the firm's interests are chiefly outside the chemical-trade, it was they who practically discovered Chilian iodine, and they controlled the trade for years.

Sir Michael Foster (C.), the eminent physiologist, is the first medical man to be returned. He is re-elected for the London University, for which he has sat since February last.

Mr. J. G. A. Baird (C.), who has been re-elected for the Central Division of Glasgow, will be remembered as the

merchants. He is noted as a collector of curios, and is an enthusiastic traveller.

Mr. J. Bigwood (C.), partner in Messrs. Champion & Co.'s, has been re-elected unopposed for Brentford.

Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D., has been re-elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities.

Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, the well-known Nationalist member, obtained the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.I. in 1875, and graduated M.D. M.Ch. in 1876. For some time he was a surgeon to several hospitals in Cork, and was demonstrator of anatomy in Queen's College, Cork.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE opening of the session at Bloomsbury Square has for many years been regarded as the beginning of the winter campaign in pharmacy. That it still is to some extent; but one cannot overlook the fact that on the educational side the function directly interests about a tenth of the students of pharmacy in Great Britain. The school session really begins nowadays in the first week of September, though the Square school is not opened until the first week in October. Thus limited though the interest in the function is, the fact remains that the School of Pharmacy which Jacob Bell founded is still the centre of educational interest, and were it only for auld lang syne the opening day should be esteemed by members of the Society.

The opposite was the case this week. Seven members of Council, including the President and Vice-President, were present; of examiners connected with the English Board there were two, as far as we could observe, and one from Scotland. Beyond these there were scarcely more than thirty members of the Society present, the greater part of the attendance being made up of the students of the School of Pharmacy and ladies. This was not a good beginning, nor was it altogether respectful to Professor Ramsay, who delivered the inaugural address—one of the best that has ever been heard in the building. It is not a healthy sign that the Pharmaceutical Society should at its headquarters receive so trifling support from Metropolitan members. Surely there are a hundred men connected with pharmacy in London who can spare a couple of hours on a Monday afternoon to countenance the official body.

The President's allusion to the presence of Mr. Alexander Bottle, of Dover, was appreciated by the meeting. Mr. Bottle is as hearty as ever, and seems to have added youth to his appearance by the growth of a moustache which rivals Mr. Butt's in artistic curl. Dr. John Attfield's presence was a surprise, for we had heard that he had lately been suffering rather severely from his gastric complaint; but there was no one who enjoyed the address more than he did, and he punctuated Professor Tilden's reminiscences with appreciative smiles. Mr. Joseph Ince is another veteran who cares not to miss these functions, and he was quite busy before and after the meeting in shaking hands with old friends. If one deducts these and other veterans from the attendance—men all whom one cannot expect to turn out in the rigorous winter evenings to the scientific gatherings—the outlook for the session is not brilliant. A small working committee of the younger generation is needed to arrange these meetings—say, Professor Greenish, Dr. Martindale, Mr. Peck, Mr. J. O. Umney, and Mr. Edmund White. Whatever the present arrangements may be they sadly lack "go," and certainly provide the minimum of attraction.

The gathering over a cup of tea in the Examination-hall after the formal function was very pleasant. A fair number of persons visited the school to inspect it. There is not much to inspect, if the truth has to be told. The "new" research laboratories show indications of use, but are somewhat faded. One is being used for the B.P. solubility determinations. One of the octagon laboratories in the old house is used for chemical-research under Professor Collie, and the other (formerly the examination-laboratory) is devoted to practical pharmacy and is quite orderly. The chemical-laboratory has had two new benches of the old type added to it. Altogether this part of the school looked the least attractive on Monday, and as it is three-fourths of the whole, one could not help wondering why the President took the trouble to invite people to inspect the dreary waste.

If the Council would gut the place and spend 500*l.* on refitting it, one could understand the invitation. Justification of the expenditure is also provided in the fact that the laboratory is used by the Board of Examiners, and it is the Society's duty to place candidates in conditions of the day, rather than of a time before the professor of chemistry was born. In equipment the school laboratory is no longer first, either for education or examination purposes: one could name two or three metropolitan and provincial schools ahead of it as to the former, and the Society's examination-provisions in Edinburgh are infinitely superior to those in London. The premises in Bloomsbury Square are just adequate for examination and administrative purposes. Education might be relegated to Strawberry Hill or other agreeable suburb.

The fifty-ninth opening of the session of the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., took place on Monday, October 1. Among those present were Dr. Attfield, F.R.S., Dr. W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., Dr. Leonard Dobbin (Edinburgh), Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. W. Hills, Mr. A. C. Wootton, Mr. A. L. Savory, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. John Robbins, Mr. A. Bottle, Mr. Joseph Ince, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. W. P. Robinson, Mr. F. Andrews, Mr. Tanner, Mr. G. S. Taylor, Mr. E. S. Peck, and Mr. E. N. Butt. There was also present a larger proportion of ladies than usual, but otherwise the attendance was below the average.

The PRESIDENT, who took the chair at five minutes past the hour, announced at the outset that he had received letters of apology from Mr. Atkins (Treasurer), Messrs. Harrington, Harrison, and Carteighe (members of Council), Professor Bayley Balfour, Dr. Stevenson MacAdam, and Professor Carlton Williams (Sheffield). Continuing, he said he was particularly gratified to see present among them Mr. Bottle, of Dover, a former member of Council for many years. (Applause.) He also wished to express his pleasure at the presence of Dr. Dobbin, of Edinburgh, who had come to read his report upon the Council prizes competition. (Applause.)

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY REPORT.

Professor GREEN (Dean), in presenting the report of the School of Pharmacy for the past year, said that the session just closed had been marked by no special feature. The attendance and diligence of the students had been in most cases entirely satisfactory. In the chemical department progress had been well maintained, seventy students attending the lectures on practical chemistry; and although a year ago eight new benches had been added to the laboratory that building had been completely filled. The work during the year had been carried out satisfactorily both by ordinary students and those engaged in research. The average attendance at the lectures in the laboratory was 90 per cent. The staff regretted the loss of Mr. Gomputz, and Mr. Finnemore, one of this year's prizemen, had been appointed to fill his place as assistant in the laboratory. The following is the list of prize-winners:—

Major Course.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Silver medal, Mr. F. J. Young; certificates of honour, Mr. Nash and Mr. Finnemore.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, Mr. H. Finnemore; certificates of honour, Mr. Nash and Mr. Young.

Materia Medica.—Silver medal, Mr. H. Finnemore; certificates of honour, Mr. E. W. Pollard and Mr. P. B. Gray.

Botany.—Silver medal, Mr. E. W. Pollard; certificates of honour, Mr. H. Finnemore and Mr. F. J. Young.

Minor Course.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, Mr. C. W. B. Heslop; certificates of honour, Mr. C. T. Allen, Mr. H. Deane, and Mr. T. Hirst.

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, Mr. G. J. Williams; certificates of honour, Mr. A. Herbert and Mr. H. Deane.

Materia Medica.—Bronze medal, Mr. J. Lawson; certificates of honour, Mr. C. T. Allen and Mr. H. Deane.

Botany.—Bronze medal, Mr. H. Deane; certificates of honour, Mr. J. Lawson and Mr. W. H. Hellyer.

Pharmacy.—Silver medal, Mr. C. T. Allen.

The successful students then came up one by one and received their medals or certificates, each student being greeted with cheers.

JACOB BELL AND MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. SAVILLE PECK reported on the examination for these scholarships which he had made in conjunction with Mr. Pinches. The number of entrants this year was smaller than in any year since 1879, there being only twelve as compared with an average of twenty-five for the last five years. Of these only three reached the necessary standard of 66 per cent. of marks. The work of the candidates varied greatly, but the candidates had, as a whole, for some years past shown accurate knowledge and considerable intelligence;

BELL SCHOLARS, 1900-1.



MR. R. A. ROBINSON, JUN.



MR. A. G. C. PATERSON.

These scholars are the last of the old and the first of a new century. Mr. Robinson was intended for a university career, and had matriculated at the London University, but has preferred pharmacy, and is a pupil in his father's place, Messrs. Maldon & Co., Brompton Road, S.W. Mr. Paterson was born and educated at Scarborough. Before he left St. Martin's Grammar School for apprenticeship with Mr. John Whitfield he had taken the South Kensington Advanced Chemistry certificate, as well as others. He is the second of Mr. Whitfield's apprentices to take a Bell scholarship.

A few of the papers, however, were very inferior. In Latin the translation work was nearly always accurately rendered, but with very few exceptions the prose composition was of little value, and rarely were appropriate quotations introduced. A very high level, however, was reached by a few. In arithmetic the maximum marks were attained by a few only, and the work of the minority was always slovenly and inaccurate. Three candidates in July last obtained the maximum, whilst two failed entirely to get a single mark. The translation in foreign languages generally was not so good as that of Latin, but the prose composition was better.

In chemistry and pharmacy the answers were good and intelligent, half the candidates obtaining two-thirds of the maximum number of marks, one candidate only failing to lose a mark. In botany the replies were on the whole satisfactory, although there were one or two disappointing, owing, apparently, to a curious misapprehension of a question by the candidates. The two successful competitors—Mr. R. A. Robinson and Mr. A. G. C. Paterson—obtained 81 per cent. of marks, and were very closely followed by a candidate who chose "Invicta" for his motto.

In the Manchester competition the highest competitor only obtained 38 per cent. of marks, and no award had been made. During the past two years six candidates had competed for this scholarship, and not one of them had succeeded in securing a single mark in arithmetic.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Paterson were congratulated by the President, and received in addition the 5*l.* worth of books from the Hills fund.

HERBARIUM COMPETITION.

Professor GREEN, in announcing the award of a certificate of honour to the only competitor who sent in a collection of

plants, said that in former years the number of herbaria had been four or five. This year it was not a question of discrimination, but rather of appraising the value, and judging by the higher standard which had obtained during the past few years he had recommended that Mr. A. McNaught (Greenock) be awarded a certificate of honour. (Applause.)

Mr. McNaught was not present to receive the certificate.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

Dr. DOBBIN (Edinburgh) said that eleven candidates presented themselves for examination in botany, chemistry, and materia medica for the Council prizes awarded to the pharmaceutical chemists of the year. In each subject of examination a few excellent papers were handed in, and a quite satisfactory standard had in some cases been attained. It was noticeable, however, that amongst the candidates placed highest on the list the same persons did not take a prominent position both in chemistry and botany and materia medica. An examination of the average marks obtained in the different subjects showed that whilst the figures for botany and chemistry were practically identical and satisfactory, those for materia medica were lower by nearly 20 per cent., and could not be regarded as satisfactory. It was a remarkable fact, and one of which prospective competitors would do well to make note. The examiners recommended Mr. F. J. Young for the Pereira medal and Mr. Edwin Griffith for the silver medal. The papers of the two successful candidates showed that the writers had been at pains to read well, and had digested what they had read. One of the candidates was placed first in botany and chemistry, whilst the other took first place in materia medica. (Applause.) The examiners regretted they were unable to make more than two awards. (Applause.)

Mr. F. J. Young received the Pereira medal from the President, but Mr. Griffiths was not present; his medal would be forwarded, the PRESIDENT remarked.



MR. F. J. YOUNG, the Pereira Medallist.

on of Mr. Joseph Young, Ph.C., Leicester, to whom he was apprenticed in 1892. In 1893 was a student of the South London School of Pharmacy, where he took the silver medal in chemistry. Passed the Minor from that school on April 21, 1899. Last October entered the Square for the Senior course, and carried off the silver medal in chemistry, and certificates in botany and materia medica. Passed the Major, and after the Pereira Medal competition took first place.

The PRESIDENT then called on Professor W. Ramsay to address the students. Professor Ramsay needed no introduction, he said, as most of them would remember a very interesting lecture he had given there; he was, moreover, an honorary member of the Society. He held a distinguished position in science, and in conjunction with Lord Rayleigh discovered argon—the gases of the atmosphere were his special study. Students would also know him as the author of several books on chemistry.

Professor RAMSAY, who was greeted with applause, then delivered the following

INAUGURAL SESSION ADDRESS.

I DO not know why you have honoured me on this occasion by asking me to deliver an address, unless it be owing to a wish to have the gift of seeing yourselves as others see you. Your kindness has placed me in a fortunate position: I am with you, yet not of you. The honorary membership of your Society admits me to your number, yet I am not privileged as one who has passed the Minor and Major examinations to call myself a "chemist." Indeed, were I to do so in a public print I am not sure whether or not your honorary member would be liable to prosecution, and if I escaped it would be due to an act of grace on your part, and not to my own merits.

However this may be, you can hardly bring me before a Court of Justice if I endeavour to persuade you that the pursuit of chemistry is not only a means to an end (an end in such a connection has always reference to the acquisition of money), but is, of all pursuits, one of the most fascinating, and one which, like virtue, is its own reward.

IN THE OLD DAYS

pharmacy and scientific chemistry were closely united. Indeed, "chemicals" were not to be come by except through aid from the pharmacist. For it was necessary to start in almost all cases with raw materials, and to produce from them the substances required for experiment. Scheele, when he required prussic acid, had to procure from Berlin some "Prussian blue," a substance but recently brought into commerce. He boiled it with potash, procured from argol, the deposit of crude tartar formed in wine-casks. The argol, on ignition, gave "black flux," a mixture of charcoal with potassium carbonate, and by aid of lime, probably causticised from limestone in his own kitchen fire, the lixiviated black flux was causticised in its turn. By addition of copperas, probably obtained by the weathering of marcasites, or iron pyrites, yellow prussiate of potash crystallised out, and on distillation with "acid of the bell," or oil of vitriol, made by deflagrating together a mixture of nitre and sulphur under a glass shade, prussic acid came over.

We have lost a good deal in these latter days. Anyone who was fed on so strict a regimen as Scheele, and, indeed, his successors for many a long day, who spent much time on operations, and became in the long run a true chemist. To him "necessity was the mother of invention." Has it not occurred to our latter-day teachers that by removing the stimulus of necessity the infant invention runs a risk of being stillborn?

I am addressing, I hope, an assembly of students, for I imagine that all of those present, qualified or unqualified (I use these words in their technical sense), are proud to be called by that name—as, indeed, he is who now addresses you. We are all desirous, I take it, of acquiring further know-

ledge by our own exertions. The question for all of us is how best to gain that knowledge. I have in my mind's eye

A LABORATORY WHERE THERE ARE MANY SERVITORS, many demonstrators, and crowds of students. Three afternoons a week, two hours each afternoon, are devoted to the acquisition of an adequate acquaintance with the mysteries of scientific chemistry. We will suppose that the branch of knowledge to be acquired during this particular afternoon is the method of estimation of ferrous iron by titration with bichrome. For the whole morning servitors have been cleaning and arranging burettes and pipettes, placing in small flasks requisite amounts of bichrome solution, of ferricyanide solution of sufficient degree of dilution, white plates, rods, beakers, &c.—in fact, they have laid the table. At 2.30 the hundred and fifty students file into their places. The word of command is given: "Fill your burettes." "Run down the solution to the mark." "Place your pipettes to your mouths." "Suck up 20 c.c. of the solution of ferrous-ammonium sulphate." "Deliver it into the clean beaker." "Spot your plate with 20 drops of ferricyanide solution." "Add the bichrome solution by turning the stop-cock." "Stop when 18 c.c. have been added." "Take out a drop and place it on one of the spots of ferricyanide." "A blue colour shows that too little bichrome has been added." "Add, drop by drop, until a spot taken out shows no blue colour on mixing it with ferricyanide." "Write down the result." Next follow reminiscences on the nature of a normal solution, and hints on calculation, and after two hours of drill the class is dismissed, to reassemble the day after to-morrow for a similar fiddling with salt and silver nitrate.

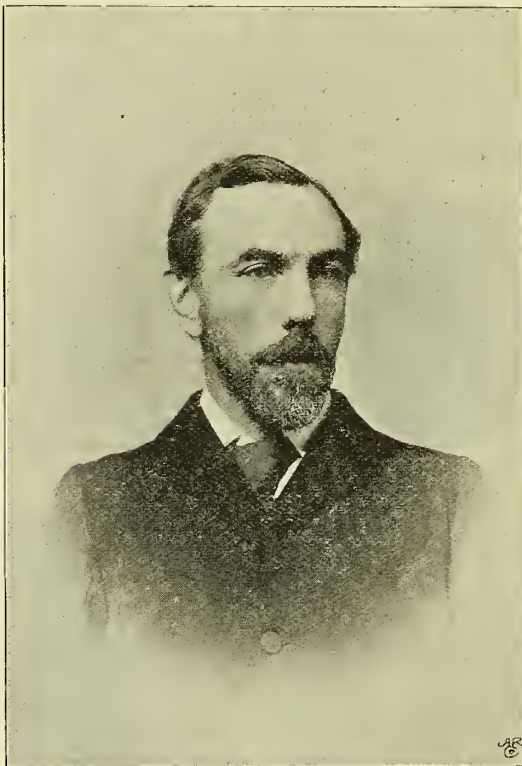
I ask any reasonable man whether such training will make a chemist? Army-methods of drill, we have learned at some cost recently, do not produce an invulnerable and all-conquering body of troops; in moderation, drill has its uses, but we have to learn that in war, as in the peaceful art of the chemist, it is individual initiative which brings success in its train. I wish it were possible, but I do not advocate this suggestion in all its details, to supply the budding chemist with a piece of chrome-iron ore, a crucible, some nitre, and some sulphuric acid, and to

ask him to determine the amount of iron by means of the chromium. I think he would kick, but I am sure he would bud, and if he budded he would become a fruitful worker.

I have somewhat exaggerated; but to produce an impression on this generation it is necessary to use language "palpitating with actuality." I do not mean that there should be no systematic teaching—far from it; but I appeal for

A CHANCE FOR THE OLD METHODS

—methods practised ever since the world began, and practised daily in our everyday life; methods preached by



WILLIAM RAMSAY, LL.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.,
Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.

Born and educated in Glasgow. Before he was 20 he had graduated Ph.D. at Tübingen and gone back to his native city as assistant in the Young Laboratory of Technical Chemistry. Had two years of that, and left it in 1874 to take a similar but higher position in Glasgow University. In 1880 was appointed professor of chemistry at University College, Bristol, and Principal of the College a year later. Left in 1887 for his present position. His discovery of argon six years ago, and subsequently of helium, has somewhat overshadowed his previous brilliant work as an investigator, especially in physical chemistry. For that earlier work he got his F.R.S. The argon business has brought him fresh fame, and has made him an international chemist—he lectures fluently in French and German, as well as in English.

Francis Bacon—the methods of trial and error. There is no way of teaching so effectual to oneself as to try and fail, if one has perseverance enough to ensure ultimate success.

I have been much struck during the now many years that I have spent as a teacher with the almost sharp division of the young minds I have been brought into contact with into two classes, which, for want of better names, I will call the mathematical and the non-mathematical. Mathematicians and logicians will agree that these two classes are mutually exclusive; but I said "almost" sharp division. The mathematical mind finds joy in proceeding from theory to fact, from premiss to conclusion; the non-mathematical reaps pleasure in amassing facts, and from their similarity drawing conclusions as to analogy and difference. The former is the path which leads to mathematical physics; the latter the road towards the experimental sciences, physics, and chemistry. In our schools such a division tallies fairly well with the "mathematical" and the "classical" side. It is often possible to make a respectable mathematician of a chemist; self-interest is the goad which urges him on, for mathematics is of some use to chemists. But I doubt if anyone has ever made a chemist of a mathematician. Similarly, boys who have done well in classics are generally hopeful material for chemists; boys whose *forte* is mathematics do not inspire one with hope that they will progress far in chemistry. The one class of mind is deductive, the other inductive. It is remarkable how regular this division is; and as it is eminently desirable that every man should be as complete a thinking being as he can make himself, I would strongly urge those who possess the one type of mind to endeavour to cultivate and develop his powers in the other direction. I would not advance the proposition that every man with mathematical tastes should become a chemist, or that every chemist should use his utmost endeavour to become a pure mathematician. There are other branches of study—literary and artistic—which are equally suited to the mathematician and to the chemist; and I would urge that some of these be chosen, even although their immediate use is not obvious. Indeed, the prevailing tendency of our schools and universities is far too much in the direction of specialisation. Of course it is necessary for a man to specialise when he has to gain his daily bread by the exercise of a special calling; but, believe me, he will be the better able to carry on his business the more he knows outside that business. We have all come into the world without our consent being asked; we have all to keep in the world as long as possible, and that can be done only by the consumption of complex compounds of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and a few other elements. These compounds cost money, and we must gain that money, hence we choose some means of gaining a "livelihood." But we are more than wage-earning machines, and we should recognise the fact both in our work and our play. Let us choose material for work—a hobby—outside our daily avocation, and let us temper that work by a reasonable amount of amusement, both physical and mental. I know the difficulty of

A STUDENT WHO HAS TO PASS DEFINITE EXAMINATIONS at definite dates; the future is always looming large before him, and in this age of competition it is not easy to devote time to studies other than those which pay in the immediate future. But it is highly to be recommended. Change of occupation is the best possible stimulus; and just as a student of philosophy or of literature finds relief in a cursory dip into science, so a student of science will discover, if he makes the attempt, that not only profit but actual ease is to be attained by a cursory dip into entirely alien subjects—a poem of Browning, or a treatise on pure reason by Kant, or a language, or any one of the numerous matters which engage man's attention. Let me urge you all, then, to choose a hobby when you are young: no man is so desolate in his old age as the man who has forgotten how to amuse himself.

I notice that much is written in your valuable journal on the status of the pharmacist. I gather that the general opinion is that it is not as it should be. May I be excused if I venture to make two suggestions—one personal and the other general—having some connection with this much-debated subject? To take the personal matter first:

Every man attains that rank—that is, that position in the estimation of his fellows—which his character and his work

give him. We are all born with characters, with predispositions and tendencies, for which we are not responsible; but we may do much to modify the character implanted in us. I remember hearing a most interesting lecture once on the "Expression of the Emotions in Man." You must all have seen, some years ago, a temperance poster, in which a chubby baby appeared on the left of the picture; the subsequent portraits were supposed to represent the development of the baby—a twin baby, I suppose, in two directions. Above, one could see him become a bright laughing boy, an earnest young man, an energetic and able middle-aged man, and the last representation was one of a bright old face, contented with what the world had bestowed on him, and satisfied to leave the struggle to his juniors, and to enjoy his last years in peace. Below, and corresponding in position to the upper row of portraits, was the development of the baby's twin in an opposite direction. The boy was keen-faced and had a furtive expression; the young man was shabby and dissolute; the middle-aged man an evident scoundrel; while the leering old face showed the result of persistent indulgence in bad habits during an ill-spent lifetime. Now, why these differences in expression? The explanation is simple; by cultivating pure thoughts and repressing evil ones, the face muscles which cause smiles and a pleasant expression find constant use; like all other muscles, they develop when used; and the result is an unwrinkled brow, or, if wrinkled, it is the wrinkles of laughter which are seen; if, on the contrary, the scowling muscles are developed, and those facial muscles which are actuated by fear or by sensuality, their growth results in a cunning leer, and the wrinkles of the old man are those of anger and greed.

Now, we have it within us to mould our characters to a certain extent, and if we eschew evil, and follow that which is good, it will permanently impress our features, and in doing so it will influence the opinion held of us by our fellow-men. But our consistent actions will also become known: if we are active, in however humble a way, in trying to help our fellow-men, we shall gain their esteem. And what can give more happiness? If we practise this maxim, the status of the man will be high, and, with it,

THE STATUS OF THE PHARMACIST,

if that is the man's profession. Looking at the question from a general point of view, it appears to me that you might do well to hark back a couple of generations. Pharmacy and chemistry are twin sisters, but they have, unfortunately, drifted apart in the onward flow of time. Why do we not have chemical investigations coming from pharmacists' laboratories? You may answer, Because business matters absorb too much time. But although that may be the case with many, especially with those who have already attained some share of commercial success, there must be a large body of younger men with time on their hands. They have all laboratories of a sort; the sort might be improved without much expense or trouble; they are familiar with the use of apparatus; they have had a fair training in chemistry; and the number of chemical problems awaiting solution is legion. Why should they not devote an hour or two a day to chemical research? That would raise the status of the whole body of pharmaceutical chemists, and the profession would be raised concurrently. It would then need no Act of Parliament to label them with the name "chemist"; public opinion would save Parliament the trouble. Is this a completely chimerical aspiration? Or is there any chance of its fulfilment?

Unlike the practice in foreign countries, pharmacists here are not trained in universities. This appears to me a misfortune, and for more than one reason. First, the universities lose by its exclusion. Like other sciences, pharmacy does not stand alone; it is a practical application of chemistry to the requirements of medicine, on the one hand, and it is closely related to pharmacology and therapeutics on the other. Moreover, every change of view which affects the theories of the scientific chemist necessarily reacts on the pharmacist. Furthermore, action and reaction are equal, and it is highly to the advantage of the science of chemistry to be in touch with its applications. In many cases practice is ahead of theory; and reactions are indicated and problems suggested by practical men which, on further study, profoundly modify the views of scientific chemists. And in

addition, the pharmacist has under his notice various vegetable matters from which compounds, interesting from the point of view of pure science, can be extracted; and their extraction and isolation in a state of purity are an advantage to both sides. Much is gained by frequent intercourse between teachers and students of allied subjects, and this is lost, so far as pharmacy is concerned, if the universities exclude pharmacy from within their halls.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE STUDENT,

too, there is a disadvantage in his exclusion from the society of other students who are following careers different from his own. One of the chief uses and chief pleasures of university life is the rubbing against each other of men with different aims and tastes. Where all students are engaged in the same pursuit there is a lack of the attrition which rubs off corners; it conduces to narrowness of views and one-sidedness. Moreover, friendships are often made during the stay at a university or a general college which persist in after-life, and which are agreeable not only for their own sakes, but which may also be mutually advantageous to both friends. Where all men are pursuing a single course of study, the friends must necessarily belong to the same profession, and it is easy in later life to form such connections.

Here in London, where you have your own school, it is not easy to see a remedy for such a state of matters. It is to be hoped that pharmacy may be accorded its just place among the curricula of the reformed University of London, and efforts must be made to promote union among the students of the various institutions, so that a certain amount of social interchange, at least, may be encouraged. But all this must take time, and the initiative must come from the students, the authorities doing all in their power, of course, to make such common action as easy and convenient as possible. The size of London makes such union difficult; but for games, there is no reason why a common field should not be provided, open to all matriculated students; and some central place can surely be found where debating societies, and the special societies which exist in all the colleges, could hold joint meetings. A university club, open to all present and past students of the university, might go far to bring about intercourse of the kind suggested.

A PHARMACEUTICAL DEGREE

has been hinted at, or, at least, a degree in which pharmacy shall be one of the subjects. Personally, I attach little importance to a degree—perhaps because I have played the part of examiner oftener than that of examinee. It used to be the case in Scotland, and it is still the case in Germany that many persons attend classes at the universities who have no intention of graduating; indeed, if a degree is made the goal of study, and not an incident in the course of study, its value is gone. What we teachers desire to implant in the minds of those who attend our lectures and our laboratories is an interest in our subjects—such an interest as will lead our pupils to gain independence of thought. As Professor von Baeyer, one of the best-known continental chemists, and a man who has not merely attained the highest scientific eminence, but who has also made his discoveries of the greatest technical value, said to me last autumn, "I don't care how little or how much a man *knows*; I wish to find out if he has learned to *think*." Von Baeyer's standard of *thinking* is a high one, and implies the power of origination; and certainly many of the best chemists have gained inspiration and the power of original thought by contact with him. It is impossible to acquire by reading that quality of mind which is imparted by close contact with a leader of thought. Insensibly one perceives the kind of knowledge which is required: not a dictionary-like acquaintance with facts, but how so to correlate known facts as to evolve suggestions for new work; and, such suggestions having been made, how to attack a new problem. Not all men are original, but many men are. They do not, however, in many cases discover the fact that they have the power of originating until they come into close contact with, and until they are infected by, the originality of a master of his subject. And by imitating him they increase their powers of suggestion by practice, and from originating small thinks they proceed to greater.

Origination is a power which can be cultivated; although we are told in the old Latin saw that "*poeta nascitur, non fit*," the proverb contains only a half-truth. The gift of poetry must be in the man, it is true; but the embryo poet must write much doggerel before he attains maturity. So most men who have a natural taste for science are originators in embryo; but they require development, and they can get it only by contact with maturer minds, who have come through a state of evolution by similar means.

I must ask you to excuse me for bringing before you a number of different subjects in a somewhat desultory order. It appeared to me better, however, to address you on a number of topics of current interest rather than to read a set essay.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate those who have gained prizes on their success, and let me express the hope that many of the prizes of life may fall to their share; and let me also address a word of comfort to those who have not gained prizes. I must confess that I have for them a keen feeling of personal sympathy, for few prizes came my way when I was a student; but let them take comfort in the thought that their chances of the world's prizes are not over, and that qualities which are not always rewarded by success in the examination-hall can be cultivated—qualities which are of much more value than a ready memory and the power of producing statements on paper which will satisfy the sense of fitness of an examiner. Trust me, no one knows better than the examiner himself how little he is able to test a man's real ability. The touchstone, as a test for gold, is out of date—a carefully electroplated article will pass for pure gold when tried by the touchstone of examination; but the laborious process of qualitative analysis, or, better still, of careful refining in the master's hands, is far more certain to produce a coin which will be accepted by the world as genuine.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The address occupied twenty-five minutes in delivery, and when the applause which greeted its conclusion had subsided,

The PRESIDENT said the address was exceedingly interesting and valuable, not only to the students but to all the members. They had, for instance, heard that it was beneficial to go to some university and be brought in contact with other men. He (the President) thought it was desirable that apprentices in university towns should take out a lecture-course at the university. He moved a vote of thanks to Professor Ramsay for the address.

DR. W. A. TILDEN, F.R.S. (the first Bell scholar), seconded the resolution. Every one of them had enjoyed the address, and if they thought on the subjects mentioned would profit by it. He was glad to hear of the connection between chemistry and pharmacy in the past. It was not possible perhaps in the limits of the address to have mentioned other great chemists who had been pharmacists; but the one mentioned—that of the great Swede, Scheele—was particularly interesting to young pharmacists. Scheele's was a life of labour spent in working up a not very prosperous business, but still he found time to prosecute researches which were some of the most important to chemistry ever undertaken. His work on chlorine, oxygen, and prussic acid was all done in the back shop in spare moments. He had no special laboratory to which he could retire, but did his work in the intervals of his pharmacy business. The great French chemist Dumas was a pharmacist's apprentice, and the late Dr. Frankland began as a pharmaceutical student. Pharmacy was a very good starting-point for those who aspired to make their names known in the world. Pharmacy was a very good introduction to chemistry, and he wished it were possible for all chemistry students to go through such a course of manipulation such as falls to the lot of pharmacy apprentices. It was his fortune to come into contact with students, some of whom had been in pharmacy, and going round the laboratory he found it easy to distinguish those who had been pharmacy students—he would not go so far as to say that they were distinguishable intellectually—(laughter)—by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Taking advantage of the kindness of the President in calling on him to second the vote of thanks to Professor Ramsay, he would like to recall scenes of long ago. Forty years ago he sat on those benches and listened

to Redwood and Bentley lecturing from the position occupied by the President. It was a matter of regret that he had lost sight of many old students and pupils, but he would say that association with the Pharmaceutical Society had been of great advantage to him. He looked with interest on the young men who came up to receive the Jacob Bell scholarships, and with a certain feeling of shame that he (the speaker) should be quoted as the first Bell scholar, because he was quite certain that the attainments of those gentlemen were far in advance of his in 1880-61. Things had moved on fast since then, attainments and opportunities had increased since those days. He agreed with Professor Ramsay that all examinations were much too hard. (Applause.) Many of them had set up a kind of false standard which they did not get. The form of the questions should be simplified, and a demand made for thoroughness in fundamental subjects. (Applause.) He remembered one session at which a lady had a front bench; she—a pioneer in medicine—had been allowed to attend the lectures on *materia medica* because the instruction could not be obtained elsewhere. She was now a distinguished physician. Whilst under the same roof as their distinguished professor of chemistry, he could not refrain from claiming him as an old pupil. He (the speaker) took him in hand at a time when he knew nothing of chemistry, and he was pleased to see the progress Professor Norman Collie had made and the high position he had taken. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution, which was carried.

Professor RAMSAY, in reply, explained that he had not mentioned any other pharmacist-chemists, as Scheele was the only one he could think of who had made important chemical discoveries and remained a pharmacist. He naturally did not wish to advise students to leave pharmacy.

Mr. A. BOTTLE proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and mentioned that he could go back farther even than Dr. Tilden.

The PRESIDENT thanked the meeting for the vote of thanks, and intimated that refreshments were waiting in the examination-hall, and that those who desired might go over the house to see the laboratories.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Councillors assembled on Wednesday generally looking very healthy and the better for their holidays. Two legacies—one of 100*l.* and one of 25*l.*—were announced to the Benevolent Fund, and it was recommended that four additional annuitants be elected to the fund on December 11. A Pharmacy Bill has been prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose, but it is not sufficiently advanced to be made public. The President gave a few particulars of the steps that had been taken to make the scheduling of carbolic acid known to the public; and Mr. Wootton hoped chemists would do all they could in the matter, as he looked upon the scheduling of the poison as a test of the Pharmacy Act. The College of Preceptors were thanked for the way they had discharged their duties in connection with the now obsolete Preliminary examination. During the time the College had charge of the examination 43,873 candidates have passed through their hands. Some of the Councillors gave interesting particulars of the "Preliminary" in the early days.

At the Council meeting held on October 3 there were present:—The President (Mr. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. Allen), the Treasurer (Mr. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Hills, Johnston, Martindale, Park, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young. The proceedings began at 11.15, and lasted for an hour. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which

The PRESIDENT read letters from Mrs. Leech and Mrs. Borland thanking the Council for the resolutions of sympathy passed at the August meeting.

DEATH.

Reference was made to the death of Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Manchester, which occurred on August 20, aged 80. Mr. Wilkinson, the President said, was a member of the Society for many years, and one who believed in pharmacy and loved his calling. He was at one time a member of the Board of Examiners, and a typical pharmacist of the old school, who would, doubtless, be as much missed in his own district as he would be in pharmacy.

THE SEAL.

The common seal was ordered to be affixed to a memorial to the Crown praying for a remission of the forfeiture of certain dividends which they had incurred under the statutes of mortmain owing to their having exceeded the limits fixed by the charter by the recent purchase of freehold ground-rents.

The seal was also ordered to be affixed in another matter of a lease in which there had been a change in the representation of the Board of Management of a trust.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Three pharmaceutical chemists were granted diplomas, two chemists and druggists were restored to the register, and eleven members restored to their former position in the Society. Twenty-one student-associates and sixteen members were also elected.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was read. It showed a balance on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	4,664	2	5
Benevolent Fund—			
Current Account	539	9	5
Donation Account	260	0	0
Orphan Fund	258	10	6

and recommended the payment from the General Fund account of 1,974*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and from the Benevolent Fund account of 11*s.* 6*d.* The payments recommended were made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Journal expenses... ..	999	15	9
Rent	205	0	0
Law expenses	100	11	3
Current expenses—			
London	300	0	0
Edinboro'	200	0	0
Sundry accounts	169	6	3

The PRESIDENT said the report was of a routine character, and there was nothing in it that needed particularising. He mentioned, however, that the Benevolent Fund had received a legacy of 100*l.* from the late Mr. Henry Taylor, Cape Town, and one of 25*l.* from the late Mr. Huggill.

The report was carried, as also a resolution authorising the Treasurer to pay balances of 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* to Professor Collie, 33*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* to Professor Green, and 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* to Professor Greenish, the items having been overlooked the previous day.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay the Bell scholars 15*l.* each as the first moiety of their scholarships.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Committees report was then taken in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that three grants of 13*l.*, three of 10*l.*, and two of 5*l.* be made to applicants. After a consideration of the number of candidates on the list, and a review of the records of applicants, it was agreed that the names of six candidates be submitted for election of four additional annuitants, the election to take place on December 11.

Mr. STORRAR remarked that if only four candidates were elected it would reduce the number of annuitants by three. Was it proposed to do this on account of any failure of the funds?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: No; we thought it wise only to elect four. There is no great necessity to elect more.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The PRESIDENT said at the last meeting the question of drafting a Pharmacy Bill was referred to a committee. That

committee started their labours soon after the last meeting, and had since spent a lot of time in drafting a Bill. The day before the committee reported to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, who spent some time in discussing the draft Bill, but they were not yet in a position to present it to the meeting. They did not wish to unduly press the matter on, and they thought it best to think the matter over for another month. In all probability the report would come up at the next Council meeting.

CARBOLIC ACID.

The PRESIDENT said that he would like to say a few words as to the steps taken to make the scheduling of carbolic acid known to the public. Letters were sent to the Home Office, the Local Government Board, the London County Council, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, also to every registered chemist and druggist. A letter had since been received from the Home Office, dated September 4, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's communication and enclosing a copy of a circular that had been sent to all coroners and mayors of the United Kingdom, calling their attention to the scheduling of the poison. The last paragraph of the circular was "having regard to the large number of deaths that have taken place from this poison, the Secretary of State thinks it right to bring it under your notice, and suggests that you should bring it under the notice of all persons concerned."

Mr. WORTON remarked that although thorough publicity had been given to the scheduling of carbolic acid, every effort should be made by members of the Society to make it effective. The scheduling of that poison was going to be a test of the Pharmacy Act. If it reduced the mortality, it would be a test of the value of scheduling poisons, and prove the benefit of the Pharmacy Act. If the mortality was not reduced, the inference might be that scheduling was not of much use. He trusted chemists would not lose sight of this, and keep up the pressure by getting information of the sale of the poison by unqualified persons, so that by discreet but sufficient prosecutions the public would see that they were doing their duty under the Pharmacy Act.

Dr. SYMES said it occurred to him that as carbolic acid was a bulky article it would be well that chemists should keep in mind that it needed to be kept under special conditions. The casks in which it was stored should be in accordance with the regulations.

The PRESIDENT: Reference was made to that in the circular.

"PRELIMINARY" REMINISCENCES.

The PRESIDENT next moved that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to the College of Preceptors for the uniformly careful attention they had given to the examination of the Preliminary papers for a considerable number of years. The College had also afforded the Society valuable assistance from time to time in educational matters. The College took over the Preliminary examination in January, 1876, and since that time 43,873 candidates had passed through their hands.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he scarcely imagined it was so long ago since the College of Preceptors took over the Preliminary examination. He remembered the time when people sitting round that table thought it a very dreadful thing to take that power out of the hands of the Society and place it with an educational body. It took a deal of persuasion to get the Council to consent to the change, but he was pleased to say it had worked admirably. He thought their thanks were due to the College, not only for the excellent way they had done the work, but also for the manner in which they had adapted the examination to the special requirements of the Society. The examination in future was to be a test of general knowledge; hitherto it had been a specialised examination in certain subjects. Now the Preliminary examination had reached the third stage of its existence he hoped the results would be even more satisfactory than the last stage had been. He remembered the Preliminary examination when it was conducted by members of the Boards of Examination in a rather perfunctory manner. In the country they used to employ clergymen to examine candidates; that was before the compulsory powers under the 1868 Act. He spoke with some amount of interest, because the very first work he had

to do when he joined the Board of Examiners was to examine preliminary candidates. His colleagues at that time were men all old enough to be his father, and some old enough to be his grandfather, and a serious difficulty was felt in finding a second person to work with him. Mr. Cracknell was the man they found to go with "young" Carteighe. He remembered how in the hot days of July—July was always a heavy month—they used to work away at a great rate, as they were so anxious to let the candidates know their fate as quickly as possible. At that time, thirty years ago, he was living not far from the Botanical Gardens, and on the Wednesday night could hear the band playing in the gardens whilst he himself was in his hot den in his shirt-sleeves working hard so that the results might be known as soon as possible. He was one of those who recommended that an educational body should take over the Preliminary Examination, and he would like to add that at the yearly meeting of the Board of Examiners with the College of Preceptors the Board gained much valuable information.

Mr. HILLS, as the President when the fresh Preliminary regulations were made, said he would not only like to echo what Mr. Carteighe had said, but to express the deep obligation he felt to the officials of the College of Preceptors in helping him in the manner they did. He did not want to make the meeting more sad [Mr. Carteighe had just said the meeting was very serious], but he was one of those who passed the Preliminary at the hands of a country clergyman in the Isle of Wight. He did not remember much about it, but remembered going up to the vicarage. He did not know whether he did well or not, but it was the examination that allowed him to become an apprentice of the Society.

Mr. ATKINS, "as an ancient fossil" (laughter), rose to say that if it could be said he floated on to the Council on any platform it was on the question of Preliminary examination. Mr. Deane, attracted by something he wrote on the Preliminary, had an interview with him on the subject, and thus he got in touch with the Society. The particular point he urged at the time had not, it was true, been made a statutory matter, but morally it had. His point was that an apprentice should be required to pass the Preliminary before the indentures were signed. He, the speaker, always thought it was not well for a technical body to deal with an examination of a classical nature. The examination, moreover, was sometimes conducted a little carelessly, and it was a good thing for the Society that it was placed in other hands. He could not help feeling but that the evil of the day, the great number of failures at the Minor examination, must be traced to the initial stage of a candidate's career. He was afraid their difficulties were not yet removed, but he would like to emphasise the fact that the huge slaughter at the examinations was due solely to bad elementary training and an insufficient course of education.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Dr. SYMES asked if the President could let him have a copy of the circular sent to chemists about the scheduling of carbolic acid, as he gathered from the President that his remarks were superfluous.

The PRESIDENT: I did not intend to imply that what you said was superfluous.

Dr. SYMES: That was the inference one would gather from your remarks.

LETTERS.

The appointment of Mr. W. Garset to the Salter Fellowship was approved of by the Salters' Company, the letter adding that "the Court was much interested in Mr. Chapman's researches."

Mr. UPSHER-SMITH wrote resigning his post as demonstrator (he has been appointed to a post in the Research Laboratory and one in the Birkbeck Institute.)

The Colonial Office wrote enclosing a copy of an ordinance regulating the practice of pharmacy in Cyprus, and asked for observations on it. The question arose to which committee this should be referred to; it was ultimately sent to the Library committee.

Letters from Mr. Shillinglaw, Secretary of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and the Colonial Office in regard to reciprocity were referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

This concluded the public business.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, October 1, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The Chair was taken by the President (Mr. George D. Beggs). The other members of Council present were Messrs. Browne, Kelly, Simpson, Wells, and Professor Tichborne; and amongst the members of the Society present were Dr. J. A. Walsh and Messrs. Michie, David O'Sullivan, D. M. Watson, J. J. Turner, J. Smith, Wm. Corrigan, F. H. R. Brady, James S. Ashe, W. V. Johnston, and Dr. McWalter.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The PRESIDENT read the report of the scrutineers of the ballot, which stated that the following five members of Council, who had retired, were re-elected—namely, Messrs. Thomas O'Sullivan, Samuel Turkington, Charles R. C. Tichborne, LL.D., Meredith R. Whitla, J.P., and William D.



MR. THOMAS N. MOFFITT, BELFAST.

One of the new Councillors. Passed the Licence Examination in 1884.

Ponter; and that two new members—namely, Messrs. Thomas N. Moffitt and Thomas Batt—had been elected.

In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Grindley) who was unwell,

The REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall) read

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT

of account for the year, from which it appeared that 65*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* had been carried over from the previous year, and that the total income for the past year was 859*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, which included 582*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* students' fees, 160*l.* 13*s.*, subscriptions of 153 members of the Society, and 38*l.* 17*s.*, subscriptions of 37 associate druggists. The total income of the previous year was 774*l.* odd. The total expenditure for the year was 874*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, as against 942*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in 1899. The law costs for the year had been 70*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, as against 289*l.* in 1899.

The PRESIDENT said the balance-sheet was encouraging, as it showed that notwithstanding extra outlay they were still saving money. The Society had been most economically worked, and their Hon. Treasurer was entitled to their warm thanks for the manner in which he had conserved their funds.

The account was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BEGGS then proceeded to deliver his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

After thanking the members for their confidence in him, as shown by his appointment to succeed the late Mr. R. J. Downes as President, Mr. Beggs said: The late President

had been much interested about the Companies Bill during his last years of office, and had a voluminous correspondence with the various heads of the Government Departments and the Irish medical bodies, and although he did such able work relative to this Bill, yet it again gave us much trouble and occupied our serious attention during the past year. We found ourselves cold-shouldered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the medical bodies of Ireland, notwithstanding the help we gave the former in obtaining their most recent Act, and the information given to the latter which enabled them to induce the Government to insert Clause 3 into the Companies Bill. Deputations from the Council waited on the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons as early as March last, and we had great hopes that the former body would have assisted us (that body, I may say, having called us into existence). Nevertheless, when the time arrived for their active support it was withheld. We also waited on Mr. Campbell, M.P. for Stephen's Green division, and explained our views to him, but I regret to say that although a considerable number of our body had supported and voted for him at the last elections, on the understanding that he would support our views, we did not get from him the support for which we looked. We also waited on Mr. Field, Mr. Redmond, and others, and sent circulars explaining our views and requirements to all the other Irish members. I think you will agree with me that the Council, and especially the Law Committee, were fully alive to the necessity and importance of having Clause 2 dropped altogether, or of getting Clause 3 amended, so that the interests of the pharmaceutical chemists should have a similar protection to that of the other medical bodies. The Council also deputed the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), Mr. Kelly, and myself to attend in the House of Commons and watch the Bill, and I am happy to say that our object was attained, thanks chiefly to the exertions of Messrs. William Field, P. O'Brien, M. Austin, Harrington, MacAleese, Redmond, and others of the Irish Parliamentary party, with whom we had many interviews, impressing on them our views, we were successful in getting this obnoxious Clause 2 thrown out, and the medical Clause 3 met with the same fate. I have no doubt that should our Society draw up a short Bill to further amend the Pharmacy Act, and should our Irish members be interviewed and our wants and grievances pointed out to them, we would have every hope of success. Before leaving this subject I cannot help saying that I think this Society is fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Clay as their law adviser. He arranged for us several interviews with the members in the House of Commons.

THE LAW COMMITTEE

was active as usual during the past twelve months in prosecuting offenders. Unhappily, in several cases the offenders were druggists—one registered druggist was fined 20*s.* and costs for keeping a branch without a qualified assistant; a chemist and druggist was fined 10*l.* for compounding, although he employed a pharmaceutical chemist; the unqualified assistant of a chemist and druggist was fined 5*l.* for selling poison during his employer's absence; and the unqualified assistant of a limited company (son of a druggist previously fined for compounding) was fined 5*l.* for compounding. Also two unregistered persons were fined 5*l.* each for selling poisons. In these cases memorials praying for reduction of the fines were forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant, but in none was a reduction granted. This, I think you will agree with me, is satisfactory, as it was almost invariably the rule on former occasions that the memorialists' prayers were acceded to.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT

was taken advantage of to renew our expressions of loyalty to the throne and person of her Majesty, which was done in the form of an illuminated address presented through the Home Society on April 19. We have just received her Majesty's gracious reply.

THE EVENING MEETINGS.

The regulations authorising the evening meetings of the Society were availed of for the purpose of holding the bi-monthly meetings—one a public lecture, and the other of

a private character in which the members could bring forward and discuss questions of pharmaceutical interest. To the several gentlemen who favoured us with lectures and presented us with subjects both interesting and instructive, at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble, we are greatly indebted; but I regret to say that the attendance at these lectures was neither complimentary to the lecturers nor a credit to the Society. I sincerely trust that if we are to continue the meetings during the coming year the members and assistants will find that there are pleasures and advantages to be derived from them, and I hope that they will show the lecturers that they appreciate their kindness by attending these lectures. And let me here remind you that the opening meeting of the session will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, the lecturer being Professor E. J. McWeeny, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the lecture will be of a very high order.

THE SCHOOLS

have as heretofore been conducted with the usual care and ability on the part of the Professors, Dr. Tichborne and Dr. Ninian Falkner, and the assistants, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Henry O'Connor. Dr. Ninian Falkner's services, I regret to say, the Society have lost, owing to his having received an appointment under Government, and your Council have appointed Mr. J. N. Laird and Mr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S.I., a distinguished licentiate, who is pursuing a most successful medical course, to conduct the botany and materia medica classes respectively. The Council have opened and fitted up a new classroom for theoretical chemistry, which was found necessary owing to the want of knowledge displayed in this subject by many of the candidates presenting themselves for the licence examination. Mr. F. N. Binks, late of Anderson's College, Glasgow, has been appointed to conduct this class, but I am sorry to say that few of the students have as yet availed themselves of its advantages, and I would here remark that I should like to see attendance at this class made compulsory.

EXAMINATIONS.

These have been held as heretofore in conformity with our regulations. For the Preliminary examination 92 presented themselves, as against 69 in 1899, being an increase of 23; 57 passed, as against 31 in 1899; 11 students from other schools applied for registration, which brings the number up to 103, as against 85 in 1899, being an increase of 18. Although this is only a small increase, it is encouraging that the supply of new material is increasing. For the Licence examination 61 candidates presented themselves, as against 57 last year, being an increase of 4; 24 passed, as against 22 last year, being an increase of 2; and 37 were rejected, as against 35 in 1899. For the Registered Druggists' examination 41 candidates presented themselves, as against 31 last year, showing an increase of 10; and 26 passed, against 17 in 1899. Thirteen candidates offered themselves for the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination, as against 14 last year, being a decrease of 1; of these 7 passed, as against 8 last year. I would urge on the young men who have passed the Preliminary examination, and who have the requisite number of years' service, to take out this qualification, as it is of practical as well as pecuniary value, while they are preparing for the Final examination.

THE MEDALS.

Neither the gold nor the silver medal has been won this year, the highest number of marks scored being 230½, which is 6½ marks short of the number required for the silver medal.

EXAMINERS.

I regret to say that we have lost the services of Dr. Whitla as Examiner in Practical Pharmacy, owing to his time being fully occupied in medical practice, but I am pleased to say that he has consented to act as a member of the Council. We have appointed Mr. James Michie, M.P.S., who was lately a member of the Council, in Dr. Whitla's place, and that appointment has been ratified by the Privy Council.

STATISTICS.

The membership of the Society represented by the following figures. Our register showed on September 30, 1899, 593 licentiates, and on September 30, 1900, 610, being

an increase of 17. Chemists and druggists—294 last year, as against 289 this year; registered druggists—455 last year, 478 this year; and pharmaceutical assistants—30 last year, and 37 this year. The register of pharmaceutical chemists includes two apothecaries.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

There is one other matter to which I wish to allude before sitting down, although it has nothing to do with our proceedings of the past year—I mean the visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Dublin next year. At a meeting of the pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists of Dublin and the South of Ireland held here some weeks back it was resolved to invite the Conference to visit Dublin in 1901. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Conyngham and myself accordingly attended the Conference in London and presented the invitation, which was cordially accepted. I trust that Dublin and the South will accord the Conference a hearty Irish welcome.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are all aware that a general election is taking place; and I would impress on every member the necessity of personally canvassing each of the candidates for his division, of laying before him our wants, and of obtaining an expression of opinion as to company pharmacy; and that we should cast our votes irrespective of politics for the men who will promise to look after our interests.

DEATH-ROLL.

The angel of death was busy amongst us in the last year, during which we lost nine pharmaceutical chemists, amongst them being Ex-President Downes, Professor J. J. Hodges, Mr. John Blair, and Mr. Henry Lyon. The deaths notified included five chemists and druggists, and three registered druggists. I desire to acknowledge the support which I have received from each and every member of the Council, especially the members of the Committees who so willingly responded to every call I made on them. My thanks are also due to our very efficient Registrar, who during the past year was always ready and willing to help me in the many calls I made on his time, and his intimate knowledge of the details of the work of the Society.

Before concluding I wish to allude to a matter which has been very strongly commented on in the public press. I refer to

THE BALLS BRIDGE DISPENSARY.

The gentleman in charge of it is not a pharmaceutical chemist, and I think the attention of the Local Government Board should be called to the matter. We have a number of pharmaceutical chemists who are fully competent to take charge of dispensaries. (Applause.)

DISCUSSION.

Mr. HOLMES asked what qualifications had the gentleman in charge of the Balls Bridge Dispensary.

The PRESIDENT: I am not aware of his qualifications, but he is not a pharmaceutical chemist. It has gone through the city that he is.

Mr. KELLY: He is an M.B. of the Royal University.

Dr. WALSH: It might be well if the President wrote a letter to the press contradicting the statement that the gentleman is a pharmaceutical chemist.

The PRESIDENT: I shall have pleasure in doing so.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said he desired to make a few remarks. The Calendar at page 86 was inaccurate in speaking of their School of "Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy." Practical pharmacy was not taught by the Society in that school. No syllabus had yet been issued of the chemistry required for the licence. That omission should be supplied. Every other examining body indicated to its students the work they were to prepare. He further submitted that their Calendar should give more information of a general character, after the manner of the Calendar of the English Society. It should contain summaries of the provisions of such Acts of Parliament as the Public Health Act, the Medicine Stamp Duty Act, the Food and Drugs Act, the Juries Act, the Explosives and Weights and Measures Acts, &c. He was glad to notice the improvement that had taken place during the year, and he was pleased at the amount of money that had been expended on them. He trusted that

attention would be paid in the school to the microscopic examination of *materia-medica*. That would educate the student and qualify him to detect spurious articles. He thought that at the annual meeting there should be a statement of the number of students attending their school. He found that the School Committee was made up entirely of members of the Council, and he suggested that there should be at least one outsider on it. There should be a book for suggestions and remarks relative to the schools, and the students should be given lessons to take home with them and work out there. He also thought that at the end of each session there should be class examinations in the different branches, and that prizes or certificates should be given to the most meritorious of the students. The English Society gave considerable encouragement to its students in that way. He contended that the standard of the Preliminary examination should be considerably raised, or, at least, that it should be made to accord with the requirements of the General Medical Council, by whom their present "Preliminary" was not accepted. There was no doubt that many of these licentiates desired to go to the medical profession, and he knew that others would be glad to have the licence of the new Veterinary College, but they were debarred from veterinary appointments in consequence of not having passed the requisite Preliminary examination. He did not say that the Society's Preliminary examination was not as good as that of the Medical Council, but it wanted certain subjects which the Medical Council required. He also thought the marking for Latin in the Society's Preliminary was too low.

The PRESIDENT: We sought to raise the marking in Latin, but the Privy Council have not sanctioned it.

Mr. WELLS: It has been before them for the past two years.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN also suggested that the preliminary examination should be extended over two days instead of being finished as at present in one. There was too much in it for one day, and the result was that the candidates became physically exhausted in the evening. By the death of their late President the Society lost a good friend, and one of the ablest men that ever occupied their chair. He (Mr. O'Sullivan) agreed very fully with the address that had just been delivered by the President, and was quite satisfied with the splendid advance that the Society had made during the year; and in particular he congratulated the professors on the progress made in the schools, and especially in the new class for organic and theoretical chemistry. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said they were much obliged to Mr. O'Sullivan for having brought forward the points to which he had referred, and he need hardly say that the Council would give his suggestions the fullest consideration. As to the number of students in the school, the account showed that forty-eight fees had been paid, and that, of course, meant forty-eight students.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said the question of raising the standard of the Preliminary examination was one that should not be shelved. It had been said that they did not want to allow their students to advance, but held them, in an iron grip for the purpose of keeping them pharmaceutical chemists. That was a short-sighted policy. He had for years contended that their Preliminary examination should be such as would enable their students to go in for medicine, veterinary surgery, or any other position that an examination of the General Medical Council would qualify them for.

Mr. KELLY also joined in the discussion, maintaining that the Society's Preliminary examination is as stiff as that of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. MCWALTER: Is it a fact that since the resignation of Dr. Walsh there is not a single Catholic representative for all Dublin on the Council?

The PRESIDENT: I could not tell you. As far as I know we never ask what a man's religion or politics is at this Council.

Dr. MCWALTER: That is a very admirable principle; but still for all Dublin and all Ulster there is not one Catholic on the Council. There is one for Connaught (Mr. White) and one for the South of Ireland (Mr. O'Sullivan), who never turns up.

Mr. WELLS: That is not a fact.

Dr. McWalter said he was satisfied that the Council did not intend it, but there was a feeling that the fact of

candidates being of a different religion or politics from the whole of the Council rather interfered with their chance of passing the examination, and if it came to a mark or two they had not the same chance as others. He did not say that that was so—he did not think it was so—but if a candidate did not pass he was apt to put down any reason for it except the right one. He had noticed that the feeling of the clergy in the country was to send their cadets to the Apothecaries' Hall. It would be impossible for them to get the help of the Irish party if there was any feeling of an intention on their part to exclude a man on account of his religion or his politics. In any future nominations it would be well to try to appease the feeling.

Dr. WALSH said he was exceedingly sorry that this subject had been introduced—cries of "Hear, hear"—especially in connection with his name. Since he became a member of the Council he had met with nothing but the greatest courtesy, and the fact of his being of a different religion from the other members of the Council never once cropped up. ("Hear, hear.") He believed that such things, as far as his experience of the Council was concerned, were never dreamt of. He had been pressed very hard, by nearly all the members of the Council speaking to him, to remain on the Council—(hear, hear)—and they expressed their wishes in the most emphatic manner, asking him to retain his seat on it. He understood that there was some difficulty in getting men to come forward at election times to go on the Council. He hoped at a future time to become a member of it again.

Mr. WELLS said he was very sorry that after twenty-five years of the Society's existence Dr. McWalter should think it necessary to raise an apple of discord in their midst. He (Mr. Wells) had been a member of the Council for eighteen or nineteen years, and he solemnly said that a matter of religion or politics never once entered his mind in selecting a candidate for the Council; and he claimed to have nominated more candidates for the Council than any other person in the room. On last Saturday week they had three members of the Council declaring that they would not seek re-election, and there were no candidates in the field. The President wrote to one of the members who was retiring, and he (Mr. Wells) met him, and they said they should be sorry to lose him, and he decided that he would stay amongst them. He (Mr. Wells) went to Dr. Walsh and did all he could to get him to stay amongst them. Had nobody been proposed, then he did not know what would have been the result. On the following Monday, after asking a couple of others, he wrote to Mr. Batt, and, after a good deal of pressure, succeeded in getting him to go on the Council. It was open to Dr. McWalter or any other member to nominate whom they liked. They had on the Council Mr. White, from Sligo, who was a very advanced Nationalist; and it was by men who held anything but his opinions that he was asked to join the Council. When Mr. O'Sullivan, of Waterford, was elected, Dr. McWalter was nominated at the same time, and was astounded at the cool reception he got; and to say that it was because of his political and religious opinions that he was not returned on that occasion was rather far-fetched.

Dr. MCWALTER: Excuse me—I did not make any such personal suggestion.

Mr. WELLS: But we must take it that you did so.

Dr. MCWALTER: I did not make the slightest reference to my election.

Mr. WELLS: I told him why he was not returned. He put an advertisement into a paper which was an insult to any country chemist, and he is also noted as the greatest cutter in the City of Dublin.

Mr. HOLMES: I think this is very irregular. Trade matters should not be brought before this meeting.

After further discussion the matter dropped, and the President replied on the whole discussion.

The following is the reply to the address from the Society to the Queen on the occasion of her visit to Ireland:—

Secretary of State, Home Department,
Whitehall: September 20, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, by the Queen's commands, the enclosed reply of her Majesty to the address which was presented to her by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on the occasion of her visit to Ireland.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
M W RIDLEY.
C

"I thank you for the loyal and dutiful address which you presented to me on the occasion of my visit to Ireland.

"I am much gratified by your loyal and kindly regard towards my throne and person, and by the cordial welcome which I received."

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL SESSION.

On Tuesday evening the session of the Society's School for 1900-1901 was opened at 67 Lower Mount Street, at 8 o'clock. On the occasion an address on the "Cause and Prevention of Typhoid Fever" was delivered by Professor E. J. McWEENY, M.D., Bacteriologist to the Local Government Board for Ireland. There was a numerous attendance, which included members of the Council and of the Society, students, and visitors; and Mr. George Beggs, the President of the Society, presided. We shall deal with Dr. McWeeny's lecture in our next issue.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday afternoon, October 3, when Mr. G. D. Beggs was re-elected President, Mr. J. I. Bernard Vice-President, and Mr. Geo. H. Grindley Treasurer of the Society.

South African News.

(From our Cape Town Correspondent.)

SHOULD CHEMISTS PRESCRIBE?—With reference to prescribing by a Durban chemist, which is said to be illegal under the Medical Act, it is pointed out by the *Natal Mercury* that chemists, not once, but twenty times a day are asked to give advice when dispensing medicines, and have to do it, or they would be regarded by the public as not knowing their business.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF RHODESIA assembled at the Grand Hotel, Bulawayo, on August 27, to wish Mr. Moore, of Messrs. Moore & Co., chemists, God-speed on his trip to Gwelo. The principals and assistants of the following firms were present:—Messrs. Lennon (Limited); Moore & Co.; Smart & Copley Conrath; and F. J. Byrne. Mr. Conrath, in a few happy remarks, referred to the reason of their meeting, and concluded by wishing Mr. Moore every success in his new departure, which remarks were ably endorsed by Mr. Copley, the toast being drunk with musical honours. In reply, Mr. Moore thanked the meeting for their kind wishes. He regretted his absence from Bulawayo, but assured them that he should take just as much interest as hitherto in the Society, which included every chemist in Rhodesia. While such good will existed the success and usefulness of the Society were assured. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music, and terminated late.

MEDICAL COUNCIL AND PHARMACY BOARD.—In the Cape Government *Gazette* of September 7, a notice is published in which the names of the following medical practitioners and chemists and druggists appear as having been nominated for three years from January next by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council:—As members of the Medical Council: A. H. Petersen, M.D.; John B. S. Greathead, M.B.; C. F. K. Murray, M.D.; and W. Johnston, L.D.S., as dental member. As members of the Pharmacy Board: A. Walsh, John A. Mathew, and George Darroil. The extent to which politics enter pharmaceutical affairs at the Cape may be gathered from the fact that Mr. D. K. Petersen, who was nominated by the late Bond Ministry, has been promptly unseated by the Government now in office and it is generally understood that he will not seek election by vote. In this instance the Board does not lose a very energetic member, but on a previous occasion the Bond Government unseated Mr. J. T. Pocock, one of the most able pharmacists, for purely political purposes. The action on the part of the then Government was promptly met by the chemists themselves, who placed Mr. Pocock at the head of the poll. A similar number of practitioners and chemists remain to be nominated or voted into office as has been appointed by Government respectively, and the Pharmaceutical Society will convene a special meeting and decide to whom support is to be extended. The outgoing members are Messrs. F. W. C. Thomas, W. H. Helmore, of Kimberley, and W. K. Mager, of Queenstown, who may be returned unopposed.

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.

Dear old C.T.D.—
 Can't you induce ^{happy} Reynolds to turn on another
 Taps?—That "Hen Roost"
 of his really takes one—
 I reminds me of those old fables
 outside the instantaneous Photo-Sun
 at Park Court where one put
 one's face through a loose collar
 kind of arrangement and, there in
 a picture of a "Hagfish" or a "Hass"
 Yours truly
 "Tired"

A Complaint.



The Tap Lined.

Being the artist's view of the complaint.

East Indian News.

MR. J. C. BURNHAM has been appointed by the Government chemist and general manager of the cordite-factory now being erected near Wellington, in the Nilghiris.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. Donald Smith (W. E. Smith & Co.), Madras, has arrived at Bombay on his return home, and Mr. Long (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) was in Bombay, when the mail left, en route from Kashmir to Bangalore.

DEMAND FOR CHLOROFORM.—The Government medical stores, Bombay, have recently purchased very large quantities of chloroform and plaster of Paris from local holders, as much as 600 lbs. of British-made chloroform being called for.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

THE FEDERATION of Local Pharmaceutical Associations has not invariably justified its high-sounding title, but it must be admitted that the election-letter sent out last week was skilfully drafted and opportunely issued. I hope it will have been widely adopted, and that a large number of candidates have been worried by it. The cleverness of the circular consisted particularly in the fact that it concentrated the very nebulous desires of pharmacists into an almost definite formula to which all sections could subscribe. This is work which, of course, should have been undertaken by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It might have been expected that the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament was an event which, under present pharmaceutical circumstances, would have justified even such a revolutionary proceeding as a special meeting of the Council, if not of the Society. This would have been called, I fancy, if we had a Council which really knew what it wanted, and wanted it badly enough to mean fighting hard for the attainment of its purposes.

THIS INDEPENDENT ACTION on the part of the Federation is a promising sign. Hitherto its Executive has been contented to spend its energies on jackalling guineas to feed the lazy Bloomsbury lion with. Now, what I hope to see, is the usual stern rebuke from the official body directed against the unauthorised interference and amateur statesmanship of these provincials. This would, perhaps, stiffen the backbone of the Federation, and that body might then develop into a really useful organisation. This it can never be so long as it only plays the part of the man who carries the flag in front of the steam-roller. The Pharmaceutical Council can sometimes be spurred into activity by rivalry, or stung into momentary vigour by hostile criticism; but without these aids to higher life it is content to rest its claim to glory on the fact that, as its organ has often claimed, its own indecision and procrastination are a fair reflection of the varied tempers of the trade it represents.

CARBOLIC-POISONING will not be suppressed entirely by the addition of the substance to the schedule, but it ought to be very appreciably reduced. The public value of the Pharmacy Act will be to a great extent proved by the result of this experiment. The paragraph on page 561 of last *C. & D.* is very hopeful in this respect. If the reduction of fatalities in anything like the proportion there indicated for the metropolis—namely, to three, as compared with nineteen in the same month of last year—can be established through the country, the effect will be most impressive. It is desirable that the order in reference to carbolic acid should be enforced by the police as far as possible, but local chemists' associations can render useful service to pharmacy just now by keeping them up to their work. The figures given in the paragraph alluded to are rather surprising, for up to 1898 there had never been a monthly average of nineteen suicides from carbolic in the whole of England and Wales, and the nineteen quoted are said to have occurred in London alone.

THE MALIGNANT MOSQUITO seems to be convicted beyond the power of rebutting evidence as the villain of malaria, and the medical profession is justly congratulating itself on a notable triumph. All that remains is to exterminate the malefactor, and the tropical parts of the earth will at once

be made 50 per cent. more habitable. How this is to be accomplished has not yet been discussed, so far as I have seen; and the ways and means are not quite obvious. You may kill fifty millions of these malaria-mongers, but if you leave a dozen of them alive the disease will be kept going by them. Perhaps the only practicable policy will be to absolutely protect the patients from being bitten. If we can stop the insects from feeding on infected blood for a few months we shall have conquered malaria.

THIS DISCOVERY means a lot of new salaried posts for medical men, a slump in quinine, and perhaps an addition to the Government pension list. For there is a Colonial Office legend that someone was offered an official appointment in one of our West African possessions. Before accepting it the nominee submitted certain inquiries, one of which was in regard to the pension. This question was referred to the Treasury, from whence the reply came, "No provision; contingency has not yet arisen."

THE LEEDS MAGNESIA-CASE should be made a note of by those gentlemen who are clamouring for another High Court judgment in relation to the British Pharmacopœia as a standard. We have one such judgment already, declaring, in as plain terms as the English language will permit, that in regard to medicines named in it the B.P. is only evidence, and is not a standard, so far as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is concerned. The Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate evidently so understands the matter. In the case before him he was told by one side that magnesia according to the B.P. meant calcined magnesia, and on the other, that magnesia was the popular and commercial name for carbonate of magnesia. He balanced the opposing testimonies and found the second the more weighty.

SPIRIT OF NITRE AS A FOOD.—I note that a case was heard at the Clerkenwell Police Court on September 28 where a chemist was prosecuted under the 9th Section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling spirit of nitre from which an essential ingredient had been abstracted. No doubt a full report of this prosecution will appear not far from this paragraph. The amazing fact in connection with this prosecution is that not one of the eminent lawyers engaged in the case, including the Magistrate, seems to have been struck by the fact that the section referred to applies only to articles of food. I have heard of spirit of nitre being taken as a tippie when better stuff was not available, but I cannot think that any Court would consider it a food within the meaning of the Act.

"PHARMACIES ALL OVER THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND" cannot be regarded as an address within the meaning of the Act, and it is gratifying to find that the Petersfield Magistrates refused to recognise it as one. But I have heard it argued that it is just as good in the way of an address as Dinneford & Co. (to take a famous example) is in the way of a name. I cannot agree with this contention, though it might have been of some use as a red herring if it had been skilfully used for the defence. Surely the trade-name was the one intended by the statute, and it is quite legal for anybody to have a trade-name differing from his society-name. The Pharmacy Act never aimed at destroying commercial goodwills. Goodwill, let it be noted, is essentially a commercial asset independent of the personal element. Some people nowadays are trying to run the personal consideration too vigorously. But they are glad enough to secure the impersonal property of a business after all.

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Editorial Comments.

"Topics of Current Interest."

A WHOLESOME regard for pharmacy and what it has done for pure chemistry makes a flattering introduction to an assemblage of pharmacists and their female relations. We congratulate Professor Ramsay on his felicity. We have listened to few things, and nothing in the inaugural-address line at Bloomsbury Square, which have been quite so pleasing; and when we examine what he said we find that it was as much the manner of the address as the matter which left the pleasurable reminiscence. It would have been impossible for Professor Ramsay to have looked as if Monday were the greatest day in his life—one does not expect the discoverer of atmospheric constituent elements to so regard an address to students of pharmacy; nor did he appear bored, or, on the contrary, give his audience the idea that his presence was a condescension. Straightway he proved kinship by his references to Scheele, the world-renowned Swedish druggist—more familiar to the pharmaceutical ear by the Irish name of Sheel, instead of the correct Shay-lá. In the latter unfamiliar form, as Professor Tilden later remarked, some may not have recognised one of the world's greatest chemists. But none who intelligently listened could have failed to

recognise the value of the lesson which Professor Ramsay deduced from Scheele's work—viz., the splendid opportunities there are in pharmacy for chemical training, if not research. Scheele's opportunities were those of the country druggist's assistant in any part of Great Britain to-day, for they were the spare moments in an ordinary retail business, with the splendid expanse of the back shop as a laboratory. His resources were miserable—apparatus, literature, and materials being scarce and expensive—yet he achieved much in his comparatively short life and obscure environment. We have all heard this before, for Scheele is a stock subject amongst druggists' assistants in their essay-days, but we have not had it put so appositely as Professor Ramsay put it. We ask those who read this to note particularly the section of Professor Ramsay's address which deals with "a laboratory where there are many servitors." This may be taken to stand for the pharmaceutical collegiate training. With few exceptions, pharmaceutical students are in the position of the flunkey-fenced *dilettanti* whom Professor Ramsay referred to, as they come to the task as sterile of resource, although they have all lived three years in such an environment as Scheele made his discoveries in. We ought to blame the students for their neglect of so splendid opportunities, but we are not convinced that employers do their duty in fostering the habit of study and experiment during apprenticeship.

Modern methods of teaching chemistry do not please Professor Ramsay. His views are practically the same as those that Professor Perkins expressed before the Chemical Section of the British Association—viz., that examinations have robbed the course of chemical training of synthesis or the manufacture of chemicals which formerly preceded analysis. Examinations are not, of course, solely responsible for this. When it was a needful part of pharmaceutical training, pure chemicals were by no means so common or so cheap as they are now, and it was with the object of training pharmacists how to make chemicals, rather than to illustrate chemical laws, that the methods were taught. There is no doubt, however, that the more exacting nature of our pharmaceutical examinations has helped to foster in recent years a great deal of clockwork education; the limits of the chemistry examination, for example, have been so widened in the schedule and examination-room that fundamental principles are seriously neglected. The best remedy for this that we can see is division of the examination, and even of the subject, so that students may have a chance of confining their attention to the fundamental principles of chemistry, and be examined therein before they proceed to the specialised sections pertaining to pharmacy. Professor Ramsay's remarks in regard to university training and degrees for pharmacists were received with a good deal of sympathy on Monday. Substantially, he says, "in itself a degree is worth little, but association of pharmaceutical students with other students in a university would be of value to them in after-life, because it establishes friendly relations." The conditions under which pharmacy is practised in this country are such that Professor Ramsay's remarks can only apply to a comparatively small proportion of pharmaceutical students—say, those who at present go forward to the Major examination. Association of those during student-days with others who will ultimately become medical practitioners could not fail to further friendly relations between the two bodies. This was the late Mr. G. F. Schacht's idea, yet, after the most careful consideration, even the Pharmaceutical Council had to come to the conclusion that it is unobtainable in the present conditions of the practice of pharmacy, and this has partly accounted for the hyper-development of the examination-system. Whether the conditions of examination can be

modified or not, or better adapted to the present method of training pharmacists, remains to be considered. We have recently dealt with the matter so fully that it is unnecessary to re-state the reasons for division of the examination; but we may at least recall our expressed fear that more onerous training and examination for registration under the Pharmacy Act tends to increase the number of drug-stores owned by unqualified persons, and should any grand scheme of educational requirement be legally imposed as a condition preliminary to examination, this will sooner or later call for fresh parliamentary interference, such as happened in Ireland when the lower grade of registered druggists was created to do work which, it was alleged, pharmaceutical chemists would not do.

The Proprietary Problem.

It has been said, and not without truth, that "man cannot live by pure pharmacy alone." If it were not for the adjuncts to his business the pharmacist could not possibly exist under present commercial conditions. Cognisance of this fact makes the protection of the proprietary article vital to pharmacists all over the world, and has given rise to such associations as the P.A.T.A. and the N.A.R.D. of America. The second annual meeting of the latter body was held at Detroit, Mich., last month, when 300 delegates, representing most of the States of the Union, were present. The delegates, in their speeches, reported confidently on the progress of the Association in all parts of the country, while representatives of the Proprietary Association of America, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association, extended their sympathy to the N.A.R.D. In the course of his address, President Simon N. Jones recapitulated the work of the past year, showing that the Association had made its power felt by pursuing a vigorous educational campaign. The fraternal relations existing between the triad of Associations (N.A.R.D., P.A. of A., and N.W.D.A.) was gratefully alluded to, and the benefits of loyal and vigorous co-operation insisted upon. In this connection Mr. Jones said:—

The State associations have, with few exceptions, re-affirmed their loyalty to the N.A.R.D. and have appropriated their dues, yet the number of druggists actively engaged in the work, or who are represented by the State associations, are too widely separated to act in concert or to produce any effect upon disturbed conditions; besides, the State associations do not contain in membership a sufficiently large majority of those engaged in the retail drug-business to direct the important matters continually arising which really threaten the perpetuation of the business, rendering it neither profitable commercially nor remunerative professionally. I believe that all of the energy that we can husband should be used in forming and developing these small local or county organisations, and that every dollar that we can make available should be devoted to this one purpose. To this end I express the hope that it will meet with the approval of the convention, that the Executive Committee be authorised to secure the services of such organisers wherever they may be found, and that the compensation to be allowed such organisers be fixed by the Executive Committee.

The finances of the Association had been a source of anxiety to the officers, and liberal donations were asked, but it was not thought advisable to increase the fee of 50c. *per capita* for membership. The report of the Secretary (Mr. T. V. Wooten) went into details of the work. The number of associations added to the membership during the year as the result of correspondence had, he said, not been large, but they were undoubtedly composed of good material. He believed, however, that his two years of untiring effort to build up a strong organisation by post had demonstrated that such a course was impossible. During the past year there had been three withdrawals from fellowship—New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina. The Secretary recom-

mended that provision should be made for competent organisers to work in the various States under the direction of a druggist, appointed by the State Association, the general supervision of the work to be given to the Secretary. Various other reports of purely internal interest kept the ball rolling for the first two days, and on the third day resolutions were adopted which re-affirmed with greater insistence the objects of the Association. Amongst the resolutions was the following:—

Retailers, in exchange for the concession on the part of manufacturers to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from aggressive cutters and brokers, are not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is called for without argument.

We do not gather from the discussion that there is special need for this resolution being enforced upon members of the National Association of Retail Druggists, but American proprietors of proprietaries are so convinced of the substitution evil that no anti-cutting scheme has their sympathy which is not also anti-substitution in character. Another resolution approved of the suggestion that manufacturers of medicinal preparations should request the public press to refuse to publish advertisements of such preparations offered by others than the maker at prices below that fixed by the maker. These points are those which strike us as the most fruitful of the convention. They certainly do not look great, but they serve to indicate that the importance of associations of this kind is in association, and were we to reckon the value of such bodies merely by work done they might sink into insignificance. The Convention of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists took place in the following week at Chicago. There the President (Mr. E. C. Frisbie) referred to the proposal that manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties should confine their sales to jobbers, and not sell to retailers direct. The manufacturers were present in force to fight this out, and after a good discussion it was defeated, the N.A.R.D. scheme being preferred. It cannot be said, therefore, that the anti-cutting problem has yet been solved in the United States, although it was raised there some years before any concerted action in regard to the matter was taken in the United Kingdom. We seem to have learned very little of one another. Now Germany has come into the same field. Pharmacists in the Fatherland have for some time past been spared the worry of fresh ministerial decrees, and have thus had time to attend to more personal matters. The proprietary problem has therefore loomed before them in all its portentous bulk, and they wish to induce makers of specialties and "patents" to allow them more profit on their goods. The example of Saxony, where the apothekers have themselves fixed the sale prices, has not yet been followed by any other section of the Fatherland. A peculiarity of the German apotheker (and not of him alone) is his faculty for imitating and selling for a few pence less a "just as good" substitute of any well-advertised speciality. The official Boards of Health have the power to analyse and publish the analyses of secret medicines, and this power has been somewhat abused in the past, while it has certainly encouraged the imitative retailer. Substitution is regarded in quite a different light in Germany from what it is by Anglo-Saxon races; there it seems to be thought a desirable thing to enforce the sale of "our own" article when the other is asked for, and probably this accounts for the comparatively greater prevalence of substitution in the United States, where the German element is large. But the worm turns in Germany as it does elsewhere, and is doing so now. The trade journals which have rather fostered the imitation of specialties now find it necessary

to warn their readers that it is disloyal to make use in this way of the energy and outlay of others. It is rather amusing in this connection to note that one journal, in mentioning the fact that the British Government in 1899 made 288,827. from patent-medicine stamps, remarks "in spite of this England has the lowest death-rate" (*sic*), and contrasts this pecuniary gain with the German desire to almost prohibit specialties.

The Pharmacy Bill.

The Pharmaceutical Council has delayed the birth of the Pharmacy Bill by another month at least. If the prolonged gestation gives us a better Bill, one that the Council is in earnest about, and not disposed to throw to the trade in the "take it or want it" spirit which characterised the last draft measure, nothing will be lost by the delay. Urgency was necessary while a general election was pending, and as that is practically over the only pressing need that remains is the desirability of the Council trying to secure a reputation for business-like procedure. At the same time the members should do something to convey an impression of their enthusiasm in this matter, especially to redeem their understanding with the representatives of the Irish Society to take them into counsel on the subject. We have much sympathy with the President of the Irish Society in the somewhat indignant protest which he made at the annual meeting of that Society this week, and we believe that the members generally of the British Society are of the same way of thinking. While the Committee is at its work it might consider what steps should be taken in regard to the amendment of the Act which is to be pushed in the next Session of Parliament on behalf of hardwaremen and horticulturists. That is a matter which concerns both societies, and it would not be politic to altogether ignore it. The presence of two amendment Bills in the House at the same time, one constructive and the other destructive, would probably end in negation.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHEMIST.

A lady walked into a chemist's shop the other day and said to the proprietor, "I understand you are a professional chemist?" The chemist replied that he was not an analytical chemist, but simply a chemist and druggist. "But," said the lady, "you keep grease-paints and make-up for the profession, I believe?" The lady's wants were duly supplied at the cut prices so dearly loved by the profession. Then the chemist smiled at the simple solution of a much-disputed point, for he is now a professional chemist.

RECIPROCITY.

Early this year the Colonial Secretary communicated with the principal colonies in regard to the recognition of the Irish pharmaceutical licence. His circular-letter has been considered by all the Pharmacy Boards of Australia, and has reawakened the desire for pharmaceutical reciprocity throughout the Empire. The replies of the Colonial Boards which do not already accept the Irish licence is that they will be happy to do so if the Irish Society accepts their diplomas. Full details in respect to the matter are given in our Irish Supplement of this date. We also hear from Melbourne this week that Mr. Shillinglaw (Secretary to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria) has seized the opportunity to formulate a scheme for Imperial reciprocity in pharmaceutical qualifications, and we gather from our report of this week's Pharmaceutical Council meeting that he has communicated it to the Council. Mr. Shillinglaw has already on more than one occasion moved in this matter, and although without success hitherto it can scarcely be

questioned that now is the psychological moment. With a basis of practical training, and the examination minimum defined, there should be little difficulty in formulating a scheme whereby reciprocity could be established between Great Britain, Ireland, and the principal colonies in Australia and provinces in Canada, while other parts of the Empire desiring reciprocity would be admitted to it whenever they came up to the standard agreed upon. The matter has been managed in regard to medical qualifications, which are far more varied than the pharmaceutical.

THE SCOTCH AFFAIR.

Professor I. B. Balfour's resignation of his position as an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society can scarcely be regarded as a mere personal matter. It is well known on the other side of the Tweed and in Bloomsbury Square to be a protest against the manner in which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has dealt with the sick candidates' matter. A promise was given to endorse the Scotch Board's interpretation of the by-law on that subject, and the promise has not been fulfilled, but a contrary course adopted. Professor Balfour resigns because the representatives of the Society have not kept faith with the Board. This is the ostensible reason, and although it is not the sole reason, it should suffice to induce members of the Society who have been inclined to regard the Scotch affair as a storm in a teacup to look more closely into the matter. Professor Balfour is not a pharmacist, has nothing to do with the Society's Scotch affairs, and his position is far beyond that of the mere squabbler. The severance from the Society of a man of his position in academic circles as a protest against the administrative methods of the Society must be regarded seriously. It may be useful to recall the fact that Professor Balfour is the son of the late Professor J. H. Balfour, and graduated as M.B., C.M. at Edinburgh University in 1877. He is also a D.Sc. of the university, and studied at Strassburg and Würzburg. In 1879 he was, at the age of 26, appointed professor of botany at the Glasgow University. This post he held until 1884, when he was appointed Sherardian Professor of Botany at the Oxford University, and in 1888 he returned to Edinburgh to fill his father's old chair, at the same time being appointed Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. He is also Queen's botanist in Scotland, and an F.R.S.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.

The first three days of this week have been high intellectual holiday for students of medicine in London and the provinces, for famous and veteran practitioners have addressed them on topics which appeal to the elders rather than the youngsters. Lord Lister delivered the third Huxley Memorial Lecture in connection with the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School; at St. Thomas's, Sir William MacCormac spoke of some of the surgeons who had been connected with the hospital since 1868, but he could not resist saying that students are nowadays too much burdened with examinations; as to medical education, he remarked:—

Teachers of such preliminary subjects as anatomy, physiology, and chemistry were too often experts who considered their particular branches of study as alone of paramount importance. Their methods of teaching were often rather transcendental than practical; their examination-tests were the same. What was wanted was that both tests and teaching should be adapted to the requirements of the men who would become the general practitioners of the country.

Dr. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., expressed somewhat similar views regarding examinations in an address to the Middlesex Hospital students, but Sir William MacCormac's views on the elementary subjects are not those of Dr. Penrose, who at St. George's Hospital said:—

Owing to the immense range of the subjects included under the term "medicine," and the minute subdivisions of the practice into

numerous special branches, the best way was to ensure that students should be thoroughly grounded in the principles and technique of the chief sciences on which medicine and surgery were founded. These he considered to be anatomy, biology, chemistry, and physiology.

In other addresses the examination system was bewailed and need for restricting it urged.

"THE VET. IN SOUTH AFRICA."

The last sheep-dip formula on page 549 of our last issue should read as follows:—

Arsenic	...	...	...	...	1½ lb.
Soda	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Soap	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Water	...	...	...	...	100 gals.

Will those who have noted the formulæ in the article please make the necessary alteration?

TINCTURE-DRAWBACK.

We understand that the revised regulations for the above are being circulated among the various stations where the exportation is supervised, in order to obtain suggestions from those practically engaged in the work. As far as we can learn, no further concessions are outlined except a slight reduction in the number of measurements, and exporters who anticipated an arrangement of the number of samples taken based upon the bulk gallons, instead of the number of preparations, will be disappointed. The suggestion originally emanated, we believe, from the Government laboratory that one sample should be taken from every 10 bulk gallons or less exported, instead of the present system of one sample from every ten preparations, no matter whether the bulk be 2 or 200 gallons. The more recent suggestions respecting allowance of drawback upon chloral hydrate, acetic ether, and similar articles prepared from pure alcohol, which were put forward by the Chemical-trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, have not been adopted, the explanation being that the Board has not the requisite legal powers. As the abolition of the schedules and allowance of a uniform 3 per cent. for waste have been found to work well in practice and proved advantageous to the Revenue, the authorities might reasonably be expected to reduce the number of samples taken, for in most cases they represent direct loss to the exporter.

THE CITY AND CARBOLIC.

Tuesday's *Times* contained a neat instance of how the City of London gets out of a difficulty. A week or two ago the Corporation had before it a communication from the Home Office in regard to the scheduling of carbolic acid. The Corporation did not know what to do in the matter, so referred it to a committee. Apparently a solution of the difficulty was found in the *Times'* advertisement-columns. The announcement begins as follows:—

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

"SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID."

To Chemists and Druggists and Persons Selling or Compounding Poisons, and to others all whom it may concern in the City of London.

The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, being the Sanitary Authority in and for the said City, hereby give notice, that by an Order of the Privy Council, dated the 26th July, 1900, and which came into effect on the 1st September, 1900 (except in the cases stated in the Order), "CARBOLIC ACID" is DECLARED a POISON within the meaning of the "Pharmacy Act, 1868."

Then follows a copy of the Order in Council. The *Times* is not altogether the best medium for getting at "others all."

Legal Reports.

County Court Case.

THE WIFE'S CREDIT.

AT Marylebone County Court on September 28, Messrs. Thomas Henry Bateman and Herbert Shepley Watson, chemists (trading as T. H. Bateman & Co.), 223 Finchley Road, and 1 Avenue Parade, Finchley Road, N.W., claimed 4*l.* 13*s.* from Mrs. Maud Wertheimer, Richmond, Surrey, for goods supplied. The plaintiffs' case was that when living near Finchley Road a year or so ago defendant ordered considerable quantities of goods from plaintiffs' shop, which were duly sent home to her. At her request the accounts were made out in her name, it being understood that she, although living with her husband, had a separate estate. For a time the accounts were settled regularly month by month, but Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer suddenly left the neighbourhood, leaving unpaid the balance now sued for.

The defendant said that at the time the goods were ordered her husband and child were ill, and that the greater portion of the medicine was for them. It was not a fact that she requested the account to be made out in her name. She ordered the goods in the ordinary way, and expected her husband to pay for them. She did not deny that cheques drawn by herself had been sent on account. Defendant's solicitor said he was prepared to admit as much of the account as related to goods obtained for his client's personal use, and Mr. Watson (one of the plaintiffs) stated that practically all the goods in question were for Mrs. Wertheimer's own use.

Judge Stonor said there was nothing to show that plaintiffs knew the defendant had a husband at the time they gave her credit. She did not deny that she had the goods, and he thought she was liable. He found for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

BAKING-POWDER.

AT Alford on September 25, Mary Frost, grocer, was fined 5*s.* for selling baking-powder containing 20 per cent. of alum.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT the Clerkenwell Police Court on October 2, before Mr. Bros, Mrs. Elizabeth Knowles, widow of a chemist, carrying on business as an executer, was summoned for selling 6 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre 40 per cent. deficient in nitrous ether.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Ricketts said the summons was taken out under the 9th section of the Food and Drugs Act of 1875.

Mr. Beck, instructed by the Chemists' Defence Association, for the defendant, said his point was that the summons started under Section 6 of the Act and went half-way through with Section 9, then jumped back to Section 6. On these grounds he thought the summons must fail, and asked his Worship to dismiss it.

Mr. Ricketts thereupon suggested that any portion of the summons which came under Section 6 should be cut out, and the summons continued under Section 9, and, after further argument, the case was proceeded with, Mr. Ricketts retailing the circumstances of the purchase, from which it appeared that the sweet nitre was purchased for the inspector by a woman. It was served in an ordinary bottle, and wrapped in a piece of white paper. On stating that it was for analysis, the defendant's son drew the inspector's attention to the label on the bottle, as follows:—

NOTICE.

On account of the volatility of sweet spirit of nitre, this is not sold as a preparation of the B.P.

In the course of his evidence, Walter Geo. Auger, the inspector, said, in reply to the Magistrate, that he told the defendant's son that, if he wanted to put a label on the bottle to warn his customers, he must make sure that he did not cover it up, but leave it open for anyone to see.

Mr. Beck: Did you ever know anyone serve a bottle of medicine without wrapping it in white paper, similar to the way this is done? You would not suggest, I suppose, that there was anything unfair in what was done, or that it was done to wilfully deceive?

Witness: So far as I see, the article was not sold in strict accordance with the law, and that is all that concerns me.

Mr. Beck: Is it part of your duty to explain the law to the defendant in the way you did on this occasion?

Witness: All I did was to tell him that he ought to have shown the label when he sold the nitre.

Mr. Bros: When you thought that he had committed an offence, on what did you base your opinion?

Witness: On the fact that he did not show the label to the assistant whom I sent in to purchase it.

Mr. Beck then drew witness's attention to one of the portions of sweet nitre supposed to have been hermetically sealed in a bottle. The nitre had leaked through and discoloured the paper in which it was wrapped.

Mr. Beck said: The intention in taking these samples is so that a check can be put upon the public analyst, and how are you to do so in a case of this description? There is hardly a drop left to analyse. Then, again, you kept about 3 oz., gave the analyst about 2 oz., and only left us with about 1 oz., so how could it be supposed that we could have a proper analysis taken? I think I am justified in saying this sample was not properly taken. In the very act of taking the sample the nitre is so volatile that it loses 10 per cent., so the most extreme care must be taken when handling it, which has evidently not been done in this case. Apart from this there is no case to answer. He has elected on behalf of the Vestry, very ingeniously I must admit, to take out a summons under the 6th and 9th Sections, and then when I object he says he is willing to drop any portion I choose. The summons must therefore be bad. There is very little doubt that Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act was framed for the express purpose of summoning for the extraction of cream from milk. It really means that you must sell a good article to the purchaser without any extraction.

Mr. Ricketts: And that is just what has not been done in this case.

Mr. Beck: Pardon me, but we say that we have sold the usual article with a warning label on it. If you are going to say that we extracted the nitrous ether, then I say you must prove that the nitrous ether was there originally.

Mr. Ricketts: But you must not sell it at all otherwise.

Mr. Beck: My case is that you must prove under this section that something had been extracted from the ether. Another thing, we have had no evidence yet as to the standard of the B.P. In the case of "White v. Bywater" it was decided that it was not necessary to go by the standard of the B.P. so long as the recognised trade-standard was not departed from. With regard to the label on the bottle, there is no offence in covering it up, for it has been held in a condensed-milk case that, provided the label stating its quality was on the tin, it did not matter at all if it was covered by a piece of paper or not. The law had been complied with in putting the label on.

Mr. Ricketts said instead of the prosecution having to prove that someone extracted nitrous ether the defendant must prove that it was not altered.

Mr. Bros: I should like to know why you did not go under Section 6 of the Act. It would seem to meet the case much better than Section 9.

Mr. Ricketts: I think that Section 6 is answered when my friend pleads that the bottle had a label on it warning customers against its defects.

Mr. Bros: But you are so anxious to talk about the prejudice of the customer. That would have been a much better plank to stand upon than the one you are persisting in. So far as the evidence before me goes I have not the slightest proof that this article was ever up to the standard. I cannot accuse the defendant of having extracted the nitrous ether as it may never have been there, and even if it were originally, there is no attempt to deceive the public, as there is the label put on the bottle plainly showing the purchaser what he is getting. There has been no evidence whatever that any extraction has taken place—indeed, the weight of facts seems to be somewhat on the other side, and tends to show that it escaped. The bottle before me now shows how the ether has got past the stopper of the bottle, which is

supposed to be hermetically sealed, and proves the volatility of the article and the unfairness there would be in me fining anyone because there was a small percentage short of the B.P. standard. The summons has been altogether wrongly conceived, even if there has been any offence at all. The summons will be dismissed.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

At the Tottenham Petty Sessions on October 4, before Messrs. Pedley and Whitley, Charles Theodore Brooks, chemist, The Green, Lower Edmonton, was summoned for selling mercurial ointment to Mr. C. L. Bridge, the inspector of the Middlesex County Council, which was not of the quality demanded and required by the B.P.

J. B. Wallsley proved the purchase, admitting that defendant asked him if it was wanted pretty strong, and that it was supplied in three boxes.

Mr. Bridge deposed to the receipt of the three boxes. He mixed the whole, giving defendant a sample. The certificate from Mr. Bevan, the analyst, showed it weighed about half an ounce, and was deficient in mercury to the extent of 34.8 per cent. It had been compounded with lanolin, and not with lard and suet as was required. In the course of conversation defendant said he hated the lard and so did not use it. He was a Buddhist. There were several boxes labelled, one "affinity," one "elemental," and one "constituent." He did not know what they contained. The three boxes given him all came from one jar.

The first witness was recalled to corroborate the evidence about the ointment being taken from one jar, put in three boxes and mixed.

Defendant (objecting to the way the sample was dealt with for division), said a similar case had arisen elsewhere, and costs were allowed to the chemist in that case.

Mr. Pedley said that was an entirely different case.

Defendant said he had had this analysed by a celebrated analyst, and he had the certificate there.

Mr. Pedley held that this was not evidence.

Defendant, in answer to the Bench, said what he said was only ironical about lard. There was lard in it. There were three recognised kinds, and this was No. 2. The B.P. kind was a curiosity, and rolled off like bread-crumbs.

Mr. Pedley pointed out that the Act required it to be made in a certain way and of certain things.

Defendant: Professor Attfield was opposed to the view of the B.P. being the standard.

Mr. Pedley said that did not matter.

Defendant: Will you take the consequences of my selling this? It is dangerous.

Mr. Bridge: You can give another name to it.

Ernest Williams, a qualified chemist, said he had had twenty years' experience, and they always kept two classes of mercurial ointment. They did not sell the strong kind once in three months, and only when specially asked for. It was a very dangerous article.

Defendant said he gave diluted carbolic acid last year to a man, and he drank it. As it was diluted it saved his life. Had it been pure the man would have died.

Mr. Pedley: Were you convicted?

Defendant: No.

Mr. Pedley: Then you ought to have been.

In answer to Mr. Bridge, Mr. Ernest Williams said he was now out of business. He was last in business at Hackney. He was on the register. The strong mercurial ointment was given when ordered by doctors.

Mr. Brooks said a great responsibility rested with them, and if the Bench decided against him they must take the responsibility.

Mr. Bridge: If it had been marked on the box "Not B.P." that would have been enough. He is not bound to sell according to B.P.

Mr. Pedley said there must be a conviction. He would be fined 5s., and costs. If defendant marked this article to the effect that it was not B.P. that would do.

"ONE of the pharmacist's indispensable handbooks," according to Mr. R. H. Parker, Ph.C., F.C.S., is *The Art of Dispensing*. He writes *à propos* of the new edition, which has been enlarged to 498 pages, and is published by us at 5s. 6d. net.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Aldridge, Albert, 54 and 56 Lichfield Street, Hanley, described as a chemist. Trustee, Edward S. Insull, 21 Parliament Row, Hanley, chemist. Dated, September 24; filed, October 1. Liabilities unsecured, 146*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 80*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Aldridge, H., Hanley	48	0	0
Bleasdale (Limited), York... ..	13	0	0
Insull, E. S., Hanley	57	0	0

Bullock, Frederick, 91 High Street, Beckenham, chemist and druggist. Trustee, William G. Hitt, 93 and 95 High Street, Beckenham, provision, &c., merchant. Dated, September 22; filed, September 23. Liabilities unsecured, 181*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 275*l.* Deed of arrangement with a view to payment of creditors in full, by six equal instalments, at three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, from date hereof, secured by an assignment upon trust until default, &c. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys (Limited) London ...	14	0	0
Bentley & Son, London	10	0	0
Camwal (Limited), London	20	0	0
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, London ...	16	0	0
Kiel, G. I., Beckenham	12	0	0
Rowe, C. J., London	10	0	0
Baukers' claims	10	0	0

Milnes, Mark, 30 High Street; **William Milnes Thompson**, 11 Boothroyd Lane; and **Alfred Wilman**, 22 High Street, trading as "Milnes, Thompson & Wilman," Swallow Road, Dewsbury, mineral-water manufacturers. Trustee, Walter Dawson, Dewsbury, C.A. Dated, September 27; filed, September 28. Liabilities unsecured, 784*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 152*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Clayton & Jowett, Liverpool	15	0	0
Duckworth & Co., Manchester	18	0	0
Kilner Brothers, Dewsbury	16	0	0
Meadowcroft, W. & Sons, Blackburn ...	12	0	0
Thompson, Adelaide, Dewsbury... ..	600	0	0
Wilman, Harriet, Dewsbury			

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Gregory, C. F. and **Newington, C. W. H.**, surgeons and apothecaries, Edenbridge, under the style of Gregory & Newington.

Cleworth, J. H., and **Waring, F.**, extractors and makers of teeth, Bolton and Farnworth, under the style of Cleworth & Waring.

Wallace, M., and **Lyndall, D.**, complexion specialists and manicure agents, Brighton, under the style of Mesdames Clarice and Coré.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Barroccio, Ugo (trading as Barroccio & Co.), late Fowkes Buildings, Great Tower Street, E.C., olive oil and provision importer and exporter.

Broadhurst, Charles Henson, late Bournemouth, physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Broadhurst, Charles Henson, Bournemouth, physician and surgeon.

Winkel, Barend Machiel (described in the receiving order as B. M. Winkel), Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., oilbroker.

To prevent rubber tubes from drying up and becoming brittle—a source of much loss and annoyance to pharmacists—they should be coated with a 3-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, which preserves them. If they have become stiff they can be rendered soft and pliant again by being placed in ammonium-carbonate solution 1 in 2.

New Companies & Company News.

VERNOLENE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire all rights and goodwill of the secret process of manufacturing the water-paint vernolene, and to carry on the business of paint colour, and varnish manufacturers, oil boilers and refiners, seed-crushers, dealers in painters' and coach-builders' sundries, &c. The first directors are J. Birchall, A. W. Clarke, J. W. Boanson, E. C. de Mejer (managing director) and the two largest preference shareholders. Qualification, 100*l.* preference or 300*l.* ordinary shares.

CENTURY THERMAL-BATH CABINET (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Registered by Messrs. Judd & Mannors. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by A. L. Pointing at Regent House, Regent Street, W., as the "Century Thermal-bath Cabinet Company," the "Ward Chemical Company," the "Espansola Medicine Company," the "Capillus Manufacturing Company," and the "Fell Formula Association," and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, chemists, drysalers, oil and colour men, makers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are A. L. Pointing, Selborne, Weybridge, Surrey, merchant; W. C. Cockson, Boscombe, Malden, Surrey, journalist; Miss C. Mahoney, 6 Clarendon Grove, Clarendon Square, N.W.; Miss F. A. Senescall, 82 Grosvenor Road, S.W.; J. D. Marshall, 56 Welbeck Street, W., chemist and surgical-instrument maker; G. A. Goddon, 1 Piccadilly Circus, W., manufacturing chemist; and A. Oldcorn, 1 Piccadilly Circus, W., chemist. The first directors are L. A. Pointing (permanent managing director) and W. C. Cockson.

KEMP & Co (LIMITED).—The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on September 1 at the company's premises, Armenian Lane, Bombay, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. The report (*C. & D.*, September 15, page 480) was received and adopted, a dividend of 12 per cent., and a bonus to the employés were announced, and the retiring directors were re-elected. Votes of thanks closed successful proceedings.

Royal Photographic Society.

THE forty-fifth annual exhibition of this Society was opened on October 1. This year it is held in the New Gallery, Regent Street, W., the space available being four times what it was at the Gallery of Water-colour Painters in Pall Mall, where the exhibition has hitherto been held. This has enabled the committee to give more space to the exhibits, and to enlarge the scope of the exhibition. The central hall is utilised by exhibitors of apparatus, the large room is devoted to the pictorial section, the north and south rooms to general professional photography, and the gallery to scientific, technical, and photo-mechanical exhibits. The judges in the pictorial section were Dr. P. H. Emerson, Lieut.-Col. J. Gale, Mr. A. H. Hinton, Mr. B. W. Leader, and Mr. J. B. B. Wellington. For the technical and scientific section Mr. T. Bolas, Mr. Chapman Jones, and Mr. J. W. Swan, F.R.S., acted as judges.

A *soirée* of members and their friends was held on the previous Saturday evening, when Mr. T. R. Dallmeyer, the President, and Mrs. Dallmeyer received the company, which was very numerous, and comprised almost everybody of note in the photographic world. A band played at intervals in the central hall.

The pictorial section consists of 350 pictures, many of such merit that the judges must have had great difficulty in awarding the medals. The two medalled pictures are (83) "Venice," by Percy Lewis (a beautiful platinum), (150) "The Orchard," by W. T. Greatbatch (a carbon print). Attention should be given to (14), study by H. G. French, if only on account of the novel method of mounting adopted, Mr. E. J. Steichen's pictures (15, 113, and 126), (53) "A Portrait," by A. Hewitt, (81) a group of puppies, (109 and 124) portraits by H. W. Barnett, (131) "Thistles," by J. H. Gash, (240) "My Best Friends," by P. R. von Schoeller, and (291) "Corner in Durham Cathedral," by J. H. Gash, in which there is a delightful sunlight effect. Miss Acland's picture (312) of "Old College Friends," Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Acland, should not be missed.

Turning now to the scientific, technical, and photo-mechanical exhibits, the excellent contribution of lunar and stellar photographs sent by the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, command attention. Near these photographs, which are in the gallery of the central hall, there are some pictures of snow-crystals by Dr. R. Newbass, which show magnificently the complicated geometrical structure of these objects. Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., also shows some prints illustrating the radio-active properties of radium and polonium and the action of uranium salts on photographic plates. One print shows that a solution of a salt of uranium is active even after being kept in the dark for three years. Prof. Boys, F.R.S., shows some of his flying-bullet photographs, and other contributors show photomicrographs. Among the reproductions of paintings we must mention a series of Turners by Messrs. Pellissier and Allen, which are of great merit. Specimens are shown of the McDonough-Joly process of photographs in colour. It appears that McDonough (an American) has bought the Joly patents and is said to have introduced improvements in the process. The Joly process as shown here, it is safe to say, does not bear evidence of the "improvements."

The professional photography in the north room is worth studying by all photographers, for although some of the specimens are of the worst class of professional work, there is a preponderance of good work. The Stereoscopic Company have a novelty in portraits in bas-relief which gives the portrait a stereoscopic effect, but the process, we fancy, must be expensive. In the south room Kodak (Limited) have a series of war-pictures enlarged from small snapshots, and in this room may be seen "examples of sculptures produced by photographic agency." These "photo-sculpts" are bas-reliefs, but just where photography comes in is not explained.

STALL-HOLDERS.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have a small exhibit of "tabloid" developers which attracts visitors on account of the artistic stand on which it is displayed. Messrs. Ross (Limited) and Messrs. Dallmeyer (Limited) show lenses. Mr. C. P. Goerz, beside lenses, exhibits the four kinds of Goerz Trieder binoculars, which magnify from three to twelve times. The two smaller sizes are especially useful for theatre use, and ought to sell well as Christmas presents. Kodak (Limited) are showing their latest production, the "No. 1 Panoram Kodak," which takes a $7 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ panoramic picture. The lens swings round through an angle of 112° , the sensitive film receiving the image being arranged in a curve. Other stall-holders are Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Co., who give at intervals demonstrations of the use of veloc papers, Messrs. W. Watson & Sons (cameras), Messrs. R. & J. Beck (Frenas), Messrs. Wellington & Ward (films and paper), and Messrs. Sanger-Shepherd & Co. (colour-photography).

Marriages.

HARTE—ARROWSMITH.—On September 26, at Brunswick Place Wesleyan Chapel, by the Revs. Mr. Fairbourne and Mr. Bainbridge, Frederick Vernon, only son of Mr. Frederick John Harte, of Vernon House, Worsley, near Manchester, to Eleanor (Nellie), youngest daughter of Mr. Launcelot Arrowsmith, chemist and druggist.

WHITTLE—EDGAR.—At Morpeth Congregational Church on October 2, by the Rev. David Young, B.A., James Whittle, chemist, Morpeth, to Mary Edgar, youngest daughter of the late Robert Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, Lyndhurst, Fenwick Grove, Morpeth.

Death.

TIMMS.—At Townsville, Queensland, recently, Mr. W. H. Timms, chemist and druggist, son of the late Mr. Edwin Timms, chemist and druggist, St. John's, Worcester. Mr. Timms had carried on business at Townsville for three years, and had previously resided at Charters Towers. He was a member of the Townsville Naval Brigade.

Trade Notes.

THE Royal Standard Wine Company, Oxford Mansions, W.C., were exhibitors at the Grocers' Exhibition last week.

IN our Supplement is an advertisement respecting an auction of a large stock of perfumery, toilet-articles, laboratory-fittings, showcases, &c., which is of special interest to retailers. It represents the stock of Sharp Brothers Perfumery Company (Limited).

STYPTICIN is the hydrochloride of a derivative of narcotine, which is called cotarnine. We have mentioned its properties on various occasions. Now those interested have the opportunity of getting a compact monograph about it by writing to Mr. E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., for a copy of No. 9 "Digest." It deals with the pharmacy and therapy of the remedy.

VIROL.—Chemists and druggists, as the principal retailers of this article, will be interested to learn that large advertising orders for the forthcoming season have been placed with the principal papers throughout the country. Its association with bovril has undoubtedly influenced its sale greatly, but its intrinsic merits are being more widely appreciated independent of that.

A HUNYADI SHOWCARD.—Mr. A. Saxlehner, of Buda Pest and Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, W.C., has sent us a specimen of his latest "Hunyadi" showcard. It is a florid but attractive production, excellently printed in colours on stout paper, and is likely to be well sought after by chemists. A cavalier and his lady are represented as eagerly discussing the merits of a pamphlet concerning Hunyadi, which the lady holds in her hand.

THE "L.C.P. JOURNAL."—Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., principal of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, has scored by being the first, as far as we are aware, to publish a college journal. Several of the American colleges of pharmacy publish journals, and Mr. Sargeant's journal has features in it common to them, but it is more "studenty" than they, and better for its purpose, we think, as the contents will interest students of the college more than past men. The *L.C.P.J.* is small—8vo. pp. 16, within a covering of 12 pages of ads. and announcements. It is not "controversial nor competitive," and is published monthly.

MR. WOOTTON'S ALMANACKS FOR 1901.—We are favoured with advance copies of the three almanacks which Mr. A. C. Wootton is now offering to chemists and druggists for distribution. One of these is called "The Ladies' Annual," another "The Arts and Sciences Almanack," and another "The New Century Almanack." They are quite original in get-up and style, the illustrations being half-tone engravings of celebrated pictures, except in the case of "The New Century Almanack," which has engravings of English watering-places and health-resorts. The literary contents are of such a character that good-class chemists will not be ashamed of having their name attached to any of the almanacks. Besides, the printing is beautiful. Mr. Wootton is, we understand, distributing samples to those chemists who have already asked for them, along with most cogent observations on advertising by chemists. An ingenious scheme of profit-sharing is also referred to in the circular.

BYNO-HÆMOGLOBIN.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' latest combination of their well known liquid bynin is called byno-hæmoglobin, and we consider that it should prove to be one of the most valuable of the series. There are few preparations of iron so valuable as the salt which exists naturally in the blood, and which is best represented by pure hæmoglobin. The value of hæmoglobin has been demonstrated by at least a generation of use in France, and cases have come under our own notice in which it has had a wonderful action as a hæmatinic. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys themselves make the hæmoglobin used in the new preparation from fresh blood, and each ounce of the byno-hæmoglobin contains 1 drachm of pure hæmoglobin. We have demonstrated the presence of this body in the preparation by chemical means, although the rich colour alone suffices to indicate it. It is put up in the quiet style of other bynin preparations. We understand that the firm are bringing the preparation under the notice of the medical profession by means of an exceedingly well-

written pamphlet which deals especially with byno-hæmo globin and byno-glycerophosphates.

"THREE SPIRES" SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Wyleys (Limited), of Coventry, are introducing to the trade under the "Three Spires" Brand, series of tropels and pastilles which will be in demand during the winter months. Tropels are large compressed tablets, in this instance made with a sugar basis and so compressed that they dissolve slowly in the mouth. The firm make the following distinct kinds of tropels: Bronchial, cough, ginger, ipecac, peppermint, chlorate of potash, red gum, sulphur, sulphur and sarsaparilla, voice, throat and chest, tannin, thirst quenchers, and digestive. These tropels are put up in 2-oz. and 4-oz. enamelled tins without the makers' name, and they form an attractive counter speciality. Similar tins are used for the "Three Spires" Pastilles, which are soft gelatine oval pastilles with a matt surface. Of these there are the following kinds: Antiseptic, throat, boric acid, menthol, menthol and eucalyptus, eucalyptus, terebene, red lavender, and carbolic. The firm inform us that they are willing to make and put up any special combination which the customer may desire. Those that we have tried are very nice.

NEW PREMISES.—The business of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., of Edinburgh and London, has been established, as most pharmacists know, for upwards of seventy years. The firm have had a London office for fifty years, and for thirty of these years they were located in Worship Street, E.C., but the inevitable expansion which has gone on with years has necessitated their removal to a more commodious building at 22 City Road, E.C. The new premises there are being fitted up with every modern improvement, such as electric light, hydraulic lifts, and so forth, and each branch of the business is conducted in its special department. The building comprises five floors and a basement. On the ground floor are the offices, with ample accommodation for clerks, typists, cashier, and private rooms for partners. The packing and heavy goods are confined to the basement, where also are stored such goods as require to be kept from light or heat. The first floor is devoted to wet goods, the second to dry, and the third and fourth floors are used principally as stores for crude drugs such as aloes, ginger, jalap, chillies, and so forth. The poisons and alkaloids, which play so important a part in the firm's business (and which gained them the Grand Prix at Paris), are stored carefully and separately from all other goods. Every precaution for safety in this department is observed, and all the storage requirements of the Poisons Regulations are rigidly adhered to. The London branch is under the personal supervision of Mr. Thos. Connell Smith, who with his brother Mr. Henry Ewing Smith (both qualified chemists), has lately succeeded to the business.

Personalities.

MR. T. A. IRVINE, pharmacist, Zeehan, Tasmania, is now on a visit to this country, and was present at the opening of the session in Bloomsbury Square on Monday.

MR. F. A. UPSHER SMITH, Ph.C., has been appointed lecturer in pharmacy at the Birkbeck Institution, where all classes in connection with the London Conjoint Board's first medical examination are held.

FROM TAUNTON, MASS., we have received copies of local newspapers, date September 14, which are all aglow with enthusiasm at the visit of Mayor W. A. Wrenn, of Taunton, Eng., to their town. Mayor Wrenn, who is well known in English pharmacy, has been accorded a public welcome, and has been lavishly entertained. He sailed for home in the *Umbria* on September 23.

A SUMMONS was granted to the London Essence Company against the London Perfumery Company, and was heard at the Lambeth County Court before Registrar Pritchard on Friday, September 28. Although notice to defend was given, the defendants did not appear, and they were ordered to pay the amount claimed by the plaintiff company within fourteen days.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were successful at the First examination, held on July 10. The College of Preceptors reported that 1,062 candidates had presented themselves for examination, of whom 541 had failed and the following 521 passed:—

Abercromby, G. M., Bridge of Allan
Adann, Betsy M., Glasgow
Akeroy, George Ira, Bradford
Allan, William, Duns
Allen, Henley, Wombwell
Allison, May, Stock-on-Trent
Anderson, Adam, Leith
Anderson, Geo., Walthamstow
Anderson, Wm., Clydebank
Andrew, Geo. O., Kirkcaldy
Angus, David Lewis, Aberdeen
Armatage, R. J. G., Eyemouth
Armatage, Arthur, Horbury
Arnold, Robert John, Rhyl
Ashton, E. F., Birmingham
Assinder, Leslie, Walsall
Atkinson, Harry L., Linthorpe
Atkinson, P. W. E., Whitby
Bagley, T. W., Sunderland
Bailey, Arthur E., Sunderland
Bainton, John Samuel, Leeds
Baker, Henry J., Aberdeen
Baker, James G., Burnham
Banks, Edgar Cecil, Swinton
Barley, Percy, Thirsk
Barlow, Winifred C., Gainshro'
Barnes, John Howard, Calne
Barnes, John L., Nottingham
Barnett, Fred. Wm., Stafford
Barrie, William, Glasgow
Barrow, L. B., Gainsborough
Barrs, Percy, Manchester
Barter, S. W., Leighton Buzzard
Bateley, J. G. B., Tottenham
Bavestock, Kath. M., London
Baxter, C. H. M., Eastbourne
Baxter, George, Loches
Baynes, Edward S., Harrogate
Beardsley, W. J., Birmingham
Beattie, William F., Dundee
Bedford, Harold E., Leeds
Bell, G. A., Stockton-on-Tees
Bell, J. T., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bell, Theodore T., Aherdeen
Bellamy, J. T., Great Grimsby
Bembridge, T. C., Heckington
Bennet, George, Uphall
Bennett, George, Grantham
Benz, Arthur A., Eastbourne
Biggs, Frank H., Nottingham
Bisset, James, Forfar
Black, Robert, Paisley
Blair, John Seaton, Tarporley
Blake, Robert, Inverkeithing
Blakeley, Wm. A., Normanton
Blore, Samson C., Rugeley
Blunt, Albert S., Cambridge
Booth, Frederick M., Aberdeen
Bowen, Arthur Sutton, London
Bowen, Owen Henry, Criccieth
Boynton, F., Barton-on-Humber
Boys, Frank Arthur, Leicester
Bray, James George, Glasgow
Brebner, George Hill, Dundee
Brett, Leonard, Wimborne
Breuninger, Chas., Nottingham
Brims, Benjamin W., Thurso
Browell, Benjamin C., Clapham
Browell, Robert, Clapham
Brown, Amy Jane, Coventry
Brown, Frank, Southampton
Brown, George W., Altrincham
Browning, Sybil M., Weymouth
Brydon, John, Perth
Buckley, Beatrice M., N. Shields

Buckley, Edith L., N. Shields
Burden, Rowland, Balham
Burnett, Cecil Vaughan, Mellor
Burns, William, Montrose
Burns, William, Dregthorn
Byers, James Rigby, Codnor
Cairncross, Wm. G., Edinburgh
Cairnie, Robert, Thurso
Cairns, A., Berwick-on-Tweed
Cameron, Hugh, Alloa
Cameron, John, jun., Paisley
Campbell, Evan, Nairn
Campbell, James D., Galston
Cane, William Edward, Derby
Castle, Ernest, Hull
Castles, John, Glasgow
Catto, Alexander, Aberdeen
Caws, Hilda B., Nottingham
Chalmers, John, Dunoon
Charlton, Norman W., N. Shields
Chisholm, Fred. H., Kingussie
Chisholm, Wm. A., Inverness
Christie, James, Keith
Clague, Chas. H., Port St. Mary
Clark, Sidney G., Smethwick
Clark, Stephen F., Cleethorpes
Clegg, Stanley H., Wantage
Clement, Reginald O., Wantage
Clent, Albert H., Birmingham
Clinton, Joseph, Dunleer
Clough, William, West Stanley
Coates, Robert Steven, London
Cock, Ernest, Plymouth
Cook, Wm. Henry, Swindon
Coombe, Ernest Geo., Exeter
Cooper, Joe H., Huddersfield
Cooper, John, Buckshurn
Copland, John, Fochahers
Cornock, James, Fishguard
Coulthurst, James, Kensington
Cowap, Wm. Wise, Tarporley
Crabtree, Abraham L., Rochdale
Crabtree, Edward, Todmorden
Craine, John Postles, Chester
Crombie, George, Coldstream
Crosbie, Ruth, Birmingham
Cross, Bessie Vera, Shrewsbury
Cross, Robert Arnold, Bradford
Crowther, Wilfred, Whithy
Cruden, George, Fraserburgh
Cullen, Janet Thompson, Govan
Currie, Andrew, Nairn
Curtis, Philip G., Colchester
Curtis, William, Chiswick
Daniel, George H., Smallthorne
Davies, Chas. A., Mountain Ash
Davies, Jas., Llanwrtyd Wells
Davies, Reginald, Penarth
Davies, R. I., Thornton Heath
Davies, Thomas W., Caergwrle
Dawson, R. E., Southend-on-Sea
Daykin, Harold W., Alfreton
Delve, Wm. Henry, Manchester
Denney, C. E., Middlesbrough
Dewar, John, Inverness
Dickinson, Evratt Geo., Bath
Dixon, Arthur H., Ripley
Dixon, Herbert, Maryport
Donaldson, Geo., Portonockie
Douthwaite, Ehly G., Sheffield
Drever, John Don, Sunderland
Drummond, Duncan, Callander
Drury, R. L., St. Leonards
Dutton, Norman N., Chester
Dyson, Charles M., Leeds
Eden, Oswald John, Oxford

Edgar, Alexander H., Walsall
Edward, R. R. W., Chatham
Edwards, Charles, Manchester
Edwards, Oscar T., Birmingham
Elliott, Fred., Clay Cross
Emmott, Jas. E., Northallerton
England, Thomas A., Sheffield
English, William, Pickering
Evans, Ivor N., Penygraig
Evans, Richard, Lichfield
Evans, Tydur E., Winslow
Everatt, Tom, Heckmondwike
Fairman, Phyllis M., Sunderland
Fanar, Herbert, Halifax
Farrer, Samuel C., Ulverston
Featherstone, H. L., West Hartlepool
Feltham, Edgar S., Newnham
Fenwick, Tom H., Tylorstown
Fergie, Marion, Liverpool
Fewster, Lister A., Nelson
Fidler, Henry John, Hertford
Fisher, John M., Kinghorn
Flenley, Walter E., Liverpool
Foggo, Jas. Douglas, Edinburgh
Foster, George Frank, Driffeld
Fower, J. F., Stoke-on-Trent
Frew, Williamina, Dingwall
Furnival, Stephen, Glasgow
Furman, R. J., Plymouth
Gainsford, A. J., Northampton
Gardner, R., Gateshead-on-Tyne
Garland, John, Glasgow
Garner, Robert, Liverpool
Gates, John Douglas, Glasgow
Geddes, Charles, Aberdeen
Gelling, R. Wakefield, Douglas
Gibson, A. Smith, Pocklington
Gifford, H. T., Birmingham
Giles, Francis J., Blackheath
Giles, Margaret E., Wallsend
Gillespie, James, Edinburgh
Gilmour, John, Wigtown
Gohrt, Henry E. W., Liverpool
Goodall, John E., Ramsgate
Goodwin, Flora A., Shrewsbury
Gordon, Cecil John, Croydon
Gordon, Henry, Pitlochry
Gordon, James, Turfiff
Goudie, Robert John, Leith
Graham, R., Stockton-on-Tees
Graham, Robert M., Blackpool
Gray, James Wm., Kirkwall
Gray, Mary Ann D., Sheffield
Greaves, F. H., Codnor Park
Green, John Alfred, Landport
Green, William, Alnwick
Grice, William J. B., Worcester
Grigg, A. G., Dalton-in-Furness
Hall, Renee Cotton, Lancaster
Handley, William H., Chester
Harburn, W. Moore, Bishop Auckland
Hardy, Charles, Pateley Bridge
Hare, Frederic, Thirsk
Harper, F. Aitken, Glasgow
Harper, Lewis Henry, Elgin
Harrison, Thomas, Horncastle
Harrison, W. H., Westhoughton
Hatchwell, J. D. B., Maeduff
Hawkins, Gilbert H., Minehead
Haworth, Albert, Halifax
Hayes, George Albert, Lee
Hayes, G. Washington, Leeds
Haylett, Newman, Braintree
Haynes, Herbert, Nottingham
Head, Samuel, Colchester
Hcale, Ernest Edwin, Plymouth
Helditch, John Roderick, Selby
Heddle, Bernard, Kirkwall
Hemus, Francis G., Worcester
Henchley, Ernest, Southsea
Henderson, James, Leith
Henderson, William, Camelon
Hensman, L. Newton, London
Hercock, Wm. H., Gt. Grimsby
Hetherington, T. C., Brompton
Hewish, Arthur Richard, Exeter
Hewitson, Reginald, Kendal
Heywood, James, Darwen

Hickman, W. T., Leicester
Hickson, O. E., Newport Pagnell
Hill, Mary Harriet, Campden
Hindman, William, Glasgow
Hinkley, Arthur Wm., London
Hiscoe, W. E., Whitley Bay
Holgate, M. J., Nottingham
Holman, John E. Roy, Topsham
Horton, William, Modbury
Howard, Norman, Huddersfield
Howell, P. H., King's Lynn
Hudson, Walter, Lincoln
Hughan, James A., Gatehouse
Hutchinson, J. Wm., Kirkby Stephen
Hyde, Samuel Ralph, Bury
Idris, T. H. W., jun., London
Inskip, B. Spilshury, Brighton
Jackson, E. Noel, Blackpool
Jacoby, Maurice, Sunderland
James, Frederick, Hitchin
Jameson, D. Maxwell, Forfar
Jenkins, Gwilym, Aberavon
Jenkins, Oliver G., St. Clears
Johns, Norman R., Norwich
Johnson, Edward, Aherdeen
Johnson, Herbert T., Gravesend
Johnson, Hugh L., Stirling
Johnson, Joseph M., Leeds
Johnstone, James A., Bourne
Jones, Albert Wm., Taunton
Jones, A. J. A., Upper Bangor
Jones, I. H., Blaenau Festiniog
Jones, Myfanwy, Aherystwith
Jones, Oliver Owen, London
Keeble, Herbert, Leeds
Keeling, William, Bloxwich
Keir, John Wheelan, Alexandria
Kelly, Herbert Linden, Leigh
Kelsey, W. V., Melton Mowbray
Key, Joseph A., Birmingham
Killpack, Charles D., Leicester
King Robert S., Glasgow
Kirby, John, Thirsk
Kirkland, James, Glasgow
Laing, George B., Edinburgh
Lamb, Robert, Motherwell
Larbalister, Philip, Jersey
Latimer, E. J., Herne Bay
Laubenhurg, Ella B., Darwen
Law, Walter, Littleborough
Leeson, Robert, Redditch
Leslie, John, Western
Letherland, H. G., Nottingham
Lewis, David John, Carmarthen
Lewis, Margaret A., Wakefield
Livie, Charles A., Roslin
Lomax, Harold, Darwen
Lord, P. H. G., Rawtenstall
Louttit, Daniel, Castletown
Love, Thomas A., Monmouth
McAlister, John C., Glasgow
McCairn, James K., Edinburgh
McCall, James, Maryport
McCallum, Wm. H., Glasgow
McConachie, Alex., Rothes
McConnell, Saml., Kilbarchan
McCreery, John, Paisley
Macdonald, A. D., Edinburgh
Macdonald, Flora, Sunderland
Macdonald, G. H., Jedburgh
Macdonald, Wm. R., Alderley Edge
McGeorge, Thos., Edinburgh
McGillivray, Peter, Rufford
Mackay, Hugh G., Leith
McKeggie, Gordon, Aherdeen
Mackenzie, D. G., Lochmahen
Mackenzie, James, Turfiff
Mackenzie, James, Aherdeen
Mackintosh, Janet S., West Bromwich
McLaren, Arthur D., Oldham
McLaren, J. B. P., Callander
Maclaren, M. J., Bridge of Allan
McLean, Hugh D. G., Lincoln
McLeod, Donald, Golsie
McNicol, D., jun., Rutherglen
Macnie, Margaret, Glasgow

McNiven, Jane M., Falkirk
McRae, Alfred J., Aberdeen
Manley, R. Victor, Torquay
Marriott, Ernest, Stamford
Marsh, Oliver, Morecambe
Martin, Robert, Broxhurn
Mason, Austin, Brundall
Mason, Harry S., Pontypool
Massey, Frederick R., Kelso
Massey, John James, Kelso
Massey, Oswald L., Newcastle
Masters, V. William H., Northampton
Maudling, Walter Harry, York
Meakin, William, Ilkeston
Mercer, George, Gt. Harwood
Michie, David C., Hawick
Michie, George Lennox, Alva
Middleton, E. A., Nottingham
Middleton, Geo., Sunderland
Miller, Robert, Uddingston
Miller, William M., Dursley
Mills, Herbert, Oldham
Mitchell, William, Falkirk
Moffat, Geo. H. C., Ecclefechan
Morson, Leslie Jules, London
Muir, Thomas John, Dumfries
Munday, Percy C., Dunstable
Murchison, Hugh C., Forres
Murray, Andrew A., Creetown
Murray, James, Rhynie
Murray T. McRobb, Aberdeen
Neasham, Archie, Sunderland
Nuttall, A., Crawshawbooth
Ogilvie, James, Aberdeen
Oldham, Harold P., Towcester
Ormerod, Charles T., Bristol
Osborn, Edward A., Spalding
Owen, Charles E., Birmingham
Owen, Edward Newton, Yeovil
Owen, Ivor, Conway
Owen, Wm. Handel, Pwllheli
Paine, C. B., Newport-on-Usk
Palmer, A. F., Nottingham
Parkin, Thomas, Ringwood
Parratt, Ernest B., Sheffield
Parsons, Percy Samuel, Derby
Patchett, Kate, Great Harwood
Paterson, William, Glasgow
Paul, William Dunn, Nairn
Pawley, William P., Brigg
Pellow, George F., Holsworthy
Pickard, Frank, Manchester
Plackett, Henry, Nottingham
Poppell, Newman, Batley
Powell, Albert R., Sheffield
Prece, Bertram P., Hitcham
Prentice, William, Ayr
Pretty, Charles H., Lincoln
Price, John L., Atherilly
Prince, Alfred, Connah's Quay
Pryer, Cyril Henry, Hereford
Pugh, Francis C., Liverpool
Pugh, Frederick J., Liverpool
Pugh, Hugh Gibbon, Llanelly
Pyper, Isabella D., Montrose
Ramsay, John Henry, Glasgow
Reeds, John Edward, Kidwelly
Rees, Thos., Newcastle Emllyn
Rees, Thos. B., Lower Ystrad
Reeve, William H., Filleigh
Reid, Richard Hobb, Monifieth
Rendell, James H., Modbury
Rennie, Grace Isabel, Perth
Richards, J. W., jun., Alnwick
Rigg, Henry, Wolverhampton
Ritchie, John, New Pitshgo
Roberts, Stanley V., Bristol
Robertson, James F., Monifieth
Robertson, Wm. A.S., Plympton
Robinson, R., King's Norton
Robinson, S. J., Newport, I.W.
Rogerson, John S., Birkenhead
Rome, Henry F., Manchester
Row, Adelaide M., Braintree
Russell, William A., Lerwick
Ruxton, David, Arbroath
Salmon, Alfred W., Chingford
Salter, Joseph E., Herne Hill
Samways, E. R., Gillingham

Sandison, Christopher, Lerwick
Saunders, L. F., Peterborough
Scholfeld, William, Walsden
Scott, John, Dundee
Scott, William, Dundee
Seymour, Joseph J., Cambridge
Shand, Robert, New Leeds
Sharp, E. J., Melton Mowbray
Sharps, John, Croydon
Shaw, Duncan F. C., Alyth
Shaw, Eustace, Huddersfield
Shearsmith, Lewis, York
Shewell, Chas. F., Stourbridge
Shields, John W., Smethwick
Shimmin, Tom F., Douglas
Shooter, Thomas, Leeds
Simpson, James, Motherwell
Simpson, John T., Edinburgh
Simpson, Wilfred, Bradford
Sims, W., Bill-Quay-on-Tyne
Skelton, Leonard R., Maryport
Skinn, Alfred John, Bourne
Slater, Arthur S., Barnsley
Sleigh, Maggie J. R., Tarves
Smith, Constance A., Newark
Smith, G. M., Charlestown
Smith, James, Aberdeen
Smith, James Harry, Burnley
Smith, Joseph W., Sneinton
Smith, Thomas, Dundee
Smith, William Henry, Batley
Smyth, R. de M. H., Clapham
Soutar, Alexander, Dundee
Standen, Walter Goodes, Rye
Staples, Hy. W., Wandsworth
Stephens, Francis G., Helstone
Steven, George, Edinburgh
Stewart, Jessie, Fettercairn
Stewart, J. R., Castle Douglas
Stewart, John, Aberfeldy
Stewart, Thos. G., Coldstream
Storm, Elliott Percy, Worcester
Storm, Robert Hossack, Elgin
Stout, Isaac, Tyldesley
Stuart, Charles J., Kirkintilloch
Styles, Alfred Thos., Chatham
Sutherland, James R., Paisley
Sutton, J. F., Upper Norwood
Sykes, Richard, Huddersfield
Tait, George, Kinbuck
Tandy, Thos. E. G., Hastings
Taylor, Charles Barry, Letham
Temperton, Walter, Hull
Thomas, Arthur, Redruth
Thomas, Henry E., Chester
Thomas, John, Machynlleth
Thomas, Thomas, Marylebone
Thompson, Arthur W., Walsall
Thompson, Edw. J., Edinburgh
Thoms, Flora H., Grange-over-Sands
Thomson, Daniel, Beith
Thomson, Geo. Hy. B., Hawick
Thomson, James O., Rothes
Thomson, Peter M., Bathgate
Thomson, Sam. T., Manchester
Tidman, Cyril, Eastbourne
Tod, John Arch., Galashiels
Tomlinson, Luther, Burnley
Tomlinson, M. W., Haslughden
Tucker, Ada Norah, London
Turner, G. V., Newcastle-on-T.
Turner, Wilfred R., Exeter
Underwood, Louis T., London
Usher, J. F., Newcastle-on-T.
Wade, William, Bradford
Waghorne, R. R., Eden Bridge
Valden, Violet May, Hitchu
Walker, James, Glasgow
Walker, R. S. McC., Tweedmouth
Walklett, Francis T., Oxford
Walsley, John T., Oldham
Ward, George T., Clitheroe
Ward, James, Knutsford
Wardle, Elsie, Holloway
Wardle, Henry, Carlisle
Wassall, Alice, Kidderminster
Waterhouse, A. F., Sheffield
Watson, Alexander, Aberdeen

Watt, George A. G., Canonbury
Webster, Tom Edmund, York
Weddell, D. J., Gateshead
Whitehead, George, Henley
Whittle, Robert, Bodlington
Wilkinson, Rose, Hemel Hempstead
Williams, Joseph H., Kingston
Williams, Robert H., Bangor
Williamson, Jos. F., Fleetwood

Wilton, Jos. H. J., Plymouth
Winton, D. G., Whittinghamo
Wise, George, Launceston
Wood, David Jesse, Brighton
Woodard, Edith A., Woolhope
Woods, Fredk. W. S., Burnley
Wright, Jos. H. B., Sheffield
York, William S., Godshill
Young, Albert, Boscombe
Young, Arthur E., Leicester

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

THE written portion of this examination was held in Edinburgh on October 1 and 2. In chemistry there were nine questions. The first dealt with the familiar lime water and CO_2 experiment; the second asked for definitions of alloy, amalgam, anhydride, carbohydrate, hydrolysis, polymerism; the third was about the testing of commercial zinc and preparation of pure zinc from it. The recognition of thiosulphate, sulphite, and chloride was the subject of the fourth question; and the fifth was a gaseous-pressure calculation. These comprised the first part of the paper. The second called for (1) a description of the preparation of chloral hydrate; (2) chemical properties of atropine, caffeine, and antonin; (3) hydrolysis of cane and milk sugars; and (4) an account of the manufacture of potassium ferrocyanide. Six questions had to be attempted, two being from Part II.

In physics six out of eight questions had to be answered. These involved a knowledge of the influence of alcohol and ether vapours on the barometric column; of visible and invisible steam; how to ascertain the positive terminal of a battery by means of a compass; light interference; electric arc lamp; the photographic dry-plate and its development; the chemical-balance and the mercury air-pump.

Three questions were given in botany. They were on (1) the potato fungus, (2) the dicotyledonous root, and (3) absorption and evolution of carbon dioxide by plants. In practical botany four specimens were given for description, classification, and histological preparation.

The two questions in materia medica were on the chemistry of oil of cloves, and how to ascertain the genuineness of beeswax, menthol, powdered ginger, and resin of podophyllum. In the practical portion sections of the root had to be made, and a microscopical examination of powdered liquorice.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MR. H. MORRIS, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at Goodwick, Pembrokeshire.

MR. H. H. MASON, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at 7 Broadway, West Norwood, to Mr. J. Salter.

MR. W. H. DAVIES, of the Sarnian Pharmacy, Mill Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, will shortly remove to 13 Mill Street.

MR. R. WIDDOWSON, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, has purchased the business of Mrs. B. Johnson, at 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham.

INMAN'S STORES (LIMITED), wholesale druggists, Edinburgh, have acquired the business of Inman's Supply Stores (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE business of the late Mr. Charles George Rackham, chemist and druggist, 193 High Street, Borough, S.E., has been sold by Messrs. Judd & Manners to Mr. David White, chemist and druggist, Blackheath.

MESSRS. MARTIN & PALMER, chemists and druggists, Great Central Drug-stores, Market Gates, Plymouth, have acquired premises on the corner of St. Aubyn Street and Fore Street, Devonport, which will undergo considerable alterations and improvements prior to being opened as a branch establishment.

THE West of Scotland College of Pharmacy was reopened on Tuesday with an address by the Principal (Mr. Thomas S. Barrie), Mr. J. Anderson Russell presiding.

Cyprus Pharmacy Law.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Colonial Office we are enabled to give particulars of "The Pharmacy Laws Consolidation Law, 1900 (Cyprus), which repeals the Pharmacy Law, 1892, the Pharmacy Law, 1893, and the Pharmacy Amendment Law, 1899, and which was passed on August 8, 1900.

TITLES.

It is unlawful for any person except registered chemists and druggists

- (a) to sell poisons either wholesale or retail without a licence from the High Commissioner;
- (b) to make up, compound, or keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions;
- (c) to assume title of chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or pharmacist, or pharmaceuticalist, either alone or in combination with other words.

It is unlawful for any chemist to permit an unregistered person to make up or compound medical prescriptions, or for any person to open a dispensary. Penalty for infringement, 20*l*.

Medical practitioners are exempted from the regulations.

The High Commissioner may issue licences to dealers to supply poisons for use in any trade or craft.

A poison book has to be kept.

DISPENSING.

Medicines dispensed must bear on bottle or receptacle the nature and description of the medicine, with directions for use.

Prescriptions to be strictly adhered to as to drug and quantity. No fee to be paid to medical practitioner by chemist on account of prescriptions as commission.

Pharmacopœia instructions must be complied with and a prescription-book be kept.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for chemists and druggists are under the Medical Board.

Candidates must be 21 years of age.

The British and Irish qualifications are accepted, and the diplomas of such recognised pharmaceutical schools as the High Commissioner shall decide.

Candidates must have served three years as chemist's assistant in Cyprus, and obtained certificate from Medical Board.

The names to be published in the *Official Gazette* and register to be kept.

Registration fee, 2*l*.

High Commissioner takes power to make regulations for the sale of poisons.

Power is given to the chief medical officer to enter dispensaries and destroy bad drugs.

POISON-SCHEDULE.

Arsenic and its preparations	Preparations of lead
Prussic acid	Preparations of phosphorus
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides	Preparations of zinc
Strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts	Cantharides
Aconite and its preparations	Savin, and its oil
Emetic tartar	Ergot of rye and its preparations
Corrosive sublimate and all mercurial preparations	Oxalic acid
Creosote	Chloroform
Hydrate of chloral	Belladonna and its preparations
Nitrate of silver	Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of prussic acid
Preparations of copper	Opium, and all preparations of opium or of poppies
Preparations of chromium	

AN INNOVATION IN SPIRIT-BLENDING.—In a case of adulteration recently heard in her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Bangkok (according to a consular report which has just reached Whitehall from Siam), the medical evidence proved the existence of certain drugs very deleterious to health in the native spirit retailed at a certain shop. The Chinese defendant admitted having added something to his liquor which he stated was improved thereby. Asked how he came to use this particular compound, he explained that it was some "medicine" which he had by him for a bad leg, and not being able to use it all, he had put the balance in his spirit-jar. He said that there was a particular demand among his customers for this "blend."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Dr. Edmunds on the Sale of Poisons.

SIR,—I ask leave to correct a misprint of my letter to you at page 559 (par. 2, line 6). My letter is printed to read, "That very little carbolic acid was bought at a pharmacy," whereas it should have read "that that very little carbolic acid, &c."

Also I must disclaim emphatically any intention to indulge in any sort of "cheap sneer in reference to the Tooting case." My reading of the report led me to think that the pharmacist had done his duty carefully, and gone through the full legal performance of warning, registration, &c.

The distinction you draw between "legal poisons" and poisons that are not scheduled does not differentiate one poison from another in its effect upon the animal body. It, therefore, does not help us to any principle on which particular poisonous substances could be scheduled. Take a bottle of whisky. If drunk off all at once it would produce death, unless the imbiber was a very old toper. As civilisation and science advance suicides will prefer imbibing a bottle of whisky to swallowing a wineglassful of carbolic acid. But a thoughtful Legislature has established the sale of whisky at every street-corner in all our great cities. Would you speak irreverently of the Legislature and propose that we get our whisky at a pharmacy, as they do by "kissing the baby" in some of the United States? If the Tooting inquest proves anything, it proves that huying the carbolic acid at a pharmacy as a "legal poison" failed to prevent the suicide and only inflicted a great responsibility and annoyance upon the pharmacist. Political economy prescribes free trade and open competition between all traders who supply the public. No sort of monopoly should be established unless its establishment be shown to be for the public good. My proposition is that scheduling these few substances will neither prevent suicides nor accidents, and will therefore not be for the public good, while increased cost will be a direct consequence of the establishment of a monopoly. The burden of proof lies upon those who would establish a monopoly.

The value of the *obiter dicta* of some coroners is shown by your own report, at page 561, of an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The report is amusing as well as instructive, and I recommend it for perusal. It is, in fact, more amusing than "Mr. Twinherrow's indignation." This inquest was held on a woman who, as if to illustrate my recent remark about "stealing a swig of porter," drank spirit of salt in mistake for whisky. The learned Coroner thought that "this spirit" (spirit of salt) had something to do with carbolic acid until he was set right by a really intelligent oilman who had been falsely charged with having sold the spirit of salt. In fact, the Coroner had to be taught the law and the facts of the case by the oilman, and if any useful result had to be obtained, it is clear that the inquest ought to have been altogether conducted by the oilman. Is it upon *obiter dicta* of this quality that the Legislature is to be pushed into establishing monopolies? If so, that is the sort of thing which I intended to describe as "silly and grandmotherly legislation."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
23 Manchester Square, W. JAMES EDMUNDS.

[The Legislature most wisely has not defined "poison" that is left to the experienced judgment of the Pharmaceutical and Privy Councils. We maintain that the trust has not been abused, that no article has ever been scheduled in a spirit of monopoly, and that the public safety has been strictly considered. We need not follow Dr. Edmunds in his whisky argument, as it is entirely outside the province of poison scheduling. His proposition that scheduling neither prevents suicides nor accidents is bold in face

of the decrease in carbolic fatalities in the metropolis since the scheduling of carbolic acid, reported on the very page of the *C. & D.* which he quotes.—**EDITOR.**]

The Sale of Poisons.

["Where is legislation of this sort to stop? Is every plumber and painter to get his materials at a pharmacy?"—Dr. James Edmunds, *C. & D.*, September 29, 1900.]

The poor, wretched, down-trodden oilman
Is loudly proclaiming his wrong;
And, filled with a sense of resentment,
He cries, in a voice loud and strong—
Oh! where is it going to stop?

By custom, from time immemorial,
The public had come to his store
To buy all the "acids" they wanted,
And trade had increased more and more—
Oh! why should it now have to stop?

They came, with their tea-cups and milk-jugs,
For vitriol and spirit of salt,
And, if they mistook this for whisky,
'Twas clear that it wasn't his fault—
So why should it now have to stop?

And now, why object to carbolic—
Why shouldn't he sell that as well?
A man might, perchance, want to drink it,
But, then, how could anyone tell?—
Oh! when is it going to stop?

And sad was the plight of the plumber
Who sought the monopolist dear,
In quest of a "pennorth of solder"
With bottle stamped "Brewed Ginger-beer."
Oh! where is it going to stop?

The chemist, while shud'ring with horror,
Exclaimed, "Oh! you bad, wicked man,
Run round to the shop 'miscellaneous,'
Or get it wherever you can—
Oh! when is it going to stop?"

Why, even a doctor of medicine,
With oilmen and other small fry
(Including the plumber and painter),
Has joined in the wild raucous cry—
Oh! where is it going to stop?
H. F. (199/19)

Mr. Boot Explains.

SIR,—The brief allusion in your journal (page 354) to the man who was killed at Bury whilst employed during alterations on our shop there, might be read as implying that we had sought by a legal quibble to escape from our obligations towards an old servant killed in our service, whereas we have always been anxious and willing—long before any Compensation Act was passed—to do more than merely fulfil our legal obligations in any such case. The facts are these:—

(1) In this case it was a casual workman employed by a foreman of ours whom we sent to Bury to attend to the alterations.

(2) The man's relatives were offered a very substantial sum before the case went into court.

(3) There were circumstances connected with the case, that as far as we know did not come out in court, which would go far to diminish the employers' responsibility.

(4) We did not defend the case. That was entirely in the hands of an insurance company with whom we have an arrangement. Their solicitors drew up the defence, seeing that it was put into court after the offer of compensation to the relatives had been refused.

Yours faithfully,

Nottingham, October 1.

JESSE BOOT.

The Detection of Lactic Acid.

SIR,—Mr. Maben, in his contribution containing the improvement on Uffelmann's reagent, and correcting an erroneous statement as to the influence of free hydrochloric acid, makes one or two statements himself, which appear open to question. It is commonly said that free HCl is usually present in the stomach, but has this been definitely proved? As regards the method recommended by Mr.

Maben as the best, it has been long ago pointed out (by Lehmann and others) that chlorides (other than those of the alkalies) heated with the non-volatile lactic acid, liberate hydrochloric acid, and in evaporating the gastric fluid with phloroglucin, &c., the red colour appears above the liquid—*i.e.*, where it becomes dry. Some weeks since we had to examine, on several occasions, fluid from the stomach of a patient, for a medical man. In one case it was colourless (after filtration). The solid residue extracted by alcohol, and that by ether, gave a syrupy residue which dissolved calcium carbonate with brisk effervescence, on warming, and when cold showed characteristic tufts of calcium lactate, more reliable than a mere colour, or, rather, discoloration, test on such a heterogeneous mixture as stomach-contents. This fluid was acid to phenolphthalein until an amount of $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH had been

added equal to 0.24 per cent. of lactic acid. On a second occasion it was greenish-yellow and did not redden methyl orange, but was a decided yellow with the first drop of soda, although with phenolphthalein it required an amount equal to 0.2 of lactic acid before becoming alkaline. Commercial lactic acid reddens methyl orange until about half the soda is added that is required with phenolphthalein, but with the former, of course, the change (? formation of acid lactate) is not sharp, and is only mentioned above because it did not redden at all, which would occur with much less than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of free hydrochloric acid.

Liverpool, October 1.

R. C. COWLEY.
J. P. CATFORD.

Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

Carlsbad's Prescription (p. 523).

SIR,—Premising that pulv. salin. effervesce. is a slip for mist. salin. eff., and in the absence of corroboration of the prescriber's intention, I should dispense an 8-oz. mixture, adding pot. bicarb. gr. xv. to each dose, sending the tartaric-acid equivalent in eight powders of, say, 11½ gr. each. Such a mixture is very popular in

LEAMINGTON SPA. (191/58.)

In answer to "Carlsbad," I take it that an effervescing mixture is intended. Hence it might be dispensed as written, substituting pot. bicarb. ʒij. and aq. ad ʒviij. for pulv. salin. efferves., sending, of course, eight 12-gr. ac. citric. powders, with instructions. C. M. (195/28.)

Aluminium-chloride Pills.

SIR,—Can you give me any advice as to the turning-out of the following pills?—

Aluminiumi chloridi	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Ex. taraxaci	...	...	...	q.s.

Ft. pil. Mitte 36.

The first ingredient is so extremely deliquescent, it gets in a most watery state at once when an attempt is made to mass it.

Yours truly,

G. T. DALTON.

[Taking it for granted that the extract. taraxaci is merely an excipient, we have omitted it, and made an excellent mass with Canada balsam.]

A Bad Pill.

SIR,—Can any of your staff or your readers suggest a satisfactory excipient for the following, prescribed by a local medical man?—

Creosoti	...	...	...	...	mj.
Menthol.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pepsin.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.

Ft. pil. j. Mitte vj.

I have tried several, but cannot find a really good one.

Yours truly,

CRESOL. (186/31.)

[Pills of this nature are fully treated in the new edition of the "Art of Dispensing." In this case mix the menthol with 5 gr.

of kieselguhr (such as dimatos) and 3 gr. of powdered curd soap; then add the creosote and pepsin. Stir for a few seconds and set aside for a quarter of an hour or so, and add a sufficiency of powdered liquorice to mass.]

183/30. *Assistant*.—It is not possible to make the damiana and ammonium-chloride mixture bright without filtering. There is no reason why it should not be filtered, as the deposit is inert matter.

188/1. *Kimia*.—One ounce of Easton's syrup makes a perfectly clear solution with 5 oz. of distilled water. We expect the deposit in the mixture which you made from a liquor was ferric oxyphosphate.

191/31. *Leeds*.—The sulphates reacted with the bicarbonate, doubtless owing to a trace of acid being attached to one or other of the sulphates.

185/8. *T. T.*—The only way to keep the salicylic acid in solution is to omit the water or part of it, replacing it with spirit.

178/59. *Dispenser*.—The butyl-chloral pills (*C. & D.*, August 11) which we made are still good, but, as previously explained, comparatively slight acidity of any of the ingredients may, as in your case, set up reaction with the reduced iron and subsequent reduction of the butyl-chloral hydrate. Butyl aldehyde is liberated.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

197/52. *B. H. K.*—In the absence of any special agreement as to determination of the tenancy, six months' notice is necessary.

197/57. *Dens*.—English magistrates have considered less imposing titles than "dental dépôt" (used by an unregistered person) to be an infringement of the Dentists Act, but the Scotch High Court did not consider "dental office" an infringement. Probably, if such a case were carried to the English High Court a similar decision would be given; but that would be an expensive matter, and unless you wish to be a martyr or do not care about the expense you should leave the title alone.

191/27. *Antipyrin's* predecessor had a repairing lease of the premises now occupied by "Antipyrin," whose agreement is to rent the premises, but not to repair them. The predecessor refuses to do the repairs, and "Antipyrin" asks us if the lease is surrendered to the trustees will that cancel the agreement between "Antipyrin" and his predecessor? [It is a general principle of law that one person cannot give away the property of another without his consent. This would be the effect if our correspondent's predecessor surrendered his lease, and thereby affected the underlease. In the absence of some very special circumstances he could only do so subject to our correspondent's tenancy. In order, however, to give an opinion of any value the agreement between the parties ought to be looked into, as the transaction was evidently carried out in a very loose and slipshod manner, which generally leads to litigation.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

119/33. *Digest*.—The Indigestion-mixture is a glycerin solution of pepsin, but it is difficult to see how 10 drop doses can do so much good as you say they do.

170/9. *C. T. B.*—Developer.—You will require to reduce the quantity of metol in your formula, and, as quinol is more soluble in water than metol, you could balance the formula by increasing the quinol.

169/16. *M. O. H.*—The article on opening a pharmacy appeared in Winter number of the *C. & D.*, January 25, 1896. The cost of fitting the pharmacy was put at 220*l.*, whilst the stock came out at 180*l.* Our Publisher informs us that that number of the *C. & D.* is out of print, but you could doubtless get a copy by advertising in the Coloured Supplement.

172/18. *Gulls*.—Red-water.—Many different forms of treatment, more or less in accordance with modern theories as to the causation of the disease and the actual microscopical state of the blood, have been tried, but the best of veterinarians have fallen back upon the empiric's method, which consists of a first bold dose of aloes, from 1½ oz. to 3 oz., according to age and size of the subject, combined with 1 lb. or so of mag. sulph., and followed by a dose of turpentine—from 3 fl. oz. to 12 fl. oz. Your proposal is utterly useless—in fact, harmful—as you would only induce nausea by repeated small dosing with aloes, and not obtain that drastic purgation which seems to be the salvation of the animal when followed by a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic. Why not put up in a cardboard case the drench as a powder (aqueous solution of aloes does not contain one of the essential parts of the drug), and beside it a bottle of ol. cum anchusa et ol. eucalypt. or other masking but harmless agent.

169/51. *R. B.*—Aniline Marking-ink (two bottles):—

(1)

Aniline	...	...	...	...	5j.
Paratoluidine	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Dilute hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Mucilage of acacia	...	...	...	...	5ij.

Dissolve the paratoluidine in the aniline, add the acid and the mucilage, and mix.

(2)

Chloride of copper	...	...	...	...	9ij.
Chloride of sodium	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Chloride of ammonium	...	...	...	...	9j.
Chlorate of potassium	...	...	...	...	9j.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	3v.
Mucilage of acacia	...	...	...	...	5ij.

Boil the water, and dissolve the salts in it, add the mucilage, and mix.

Equal parts of the two solutions are mixed just before use.

172/36. *H. W. C.*—We cannot give the information required at present, but are making inquiries.

169/69. *W. N.*—(1) Self-glazing Starch.—See *C. & D.*, July 21, 1900, page 110. (2) Full particulars of the entrance examination in pharmacy are given in the Educational number.

171/39. *R. C. N.*—Try a little oil-soluble orange for tinting the mineral oil.

171/28. *Gripoline*.—(1) Shellac cement or plaster-of-Paris cement (see *C. & D.*, August 18, page 326) will unite glass to vulcanite. (2) *Bay Rum*.—See *C. & D.*, September 30, 1899, page 565. We cannot repeat this formula at present, even though you have recently disposed of your back numbers. Our Publisher can usually supply back numbers for two or three years back.

167/4. *Pills*.—(1) Books on Brewing.—Black's "Practical Treatise on Brewing," 10s. 6*d.* (Longmans); Gardner's "Brewing, Distilling, and Wine-manufacturing," 6s. 6*d.* (Churchill). Neither of these is modern, but either may serve your purpose as a domestic guide. (2) Salomon's "Electric-light Installations and Management of Accumulators," 5s. (Whittaker), will probably suit your other requirement.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

201/2. Manufacturers of Kendall's spavin-cure.

200/30. Name and address of makers of Martin's razor-paste, in 6*d.* tins.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: October 4.

QUININE has provided the principal topic of conversation on the markets this week owing to the slump which has taken place in second-hands. The heavy bark shipments from Java for September (which have frightened the weak-kneed speculator) are responsible for the decline. Although business in drugs is quiet, the general tendency of prices is in an upward direction. In Cartagena ipecacuanha a fair business has been done chiefly on speculative account, at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., but Rio is unchanged. Ergot is higher again, and so is menthol. Saffron is firmer, and extreme rates are asked for new manna. Essential oils are quiet, English lavender being lower. Cocoa-butter advanced in auction on Tuesday, and chloroform is 2d. dearer. Other changes are as follows:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Chloroform Cocoa-butter Ergot Ipecacuanha (Cart.) Menthol Oil, buchu Oil, castor (Belg.) Oil, rape Serpentary	Saffron Shellac	Pepper	Oil, lavender Petroleum Pimento Quinine (seconds)

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from September 26 to October 3, both inclusive:—Aloes (from Aden), 9; (from Amsterdam), 48; arrowroot (St. V.), 1,466; benzoin, 33; camphor (73 tubes); caraway-seed, 475; castor oil (Belg.), 28, (E.I.) 200; castorum, 16 kegs; chamomiles, 10; cinchona (Colon) 26, (Ceylon) 138, (from Amst.), 313; civet, 1; cochineal, 17; cocculus indicus, 16; cod-liver oil (Newfoundland) 421, (Norwegian) 754; dragon's blood, 22; drugs (from Callao) 7 cases, (from Panama) 33 packages, (from Colon) 18 bales; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 167; fenugreek-seed, 3,050; galls (Smy.), 154; gentian-powder, 6; gum arabic (Morocco) 64, (Aden) 130, (Suez) 80, (Morocco) 13, (Bombay) 50; honey (Canad.) 24 tins, (Calif.) 17; kola (W.I.) 13, (W.C.A.) 8; lime-juice (N.S.), 204; lime oil, 58; menthol, 25; nux vomica (Cochin), 365; olibanum, 32; opium, 8, (Turkey), 96; palm oil, 179; potash chlorate (Swed.), 60; quillaia, 816; quinine, 3 cases; rhubarb, 33; rose-leaves (Morocco), 44; saffron, 2; sarsaparilla, 20; tamarinds (W.I.), 13; turmeric (Calcutta), 539; vanilla, 14 cases; wax, bees' (Mor.) 24, (Fr.) 17, (from Havre) 156, (Spain), 47, (E.I.) 50; wax ceresin, 270.

Cartagena Ipecac.

Contrary to general expectation the question as to the admission of Cartagena ipecac. into the United States has at last been settled, temporarily at least. As indicated in a recent issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, the New York Board of Appraisers had refused to recognise Cartagena ipecac. on the ground that it was not official in the U.S.P., and this too in spite of instructions sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury permitting the entrance of the drug if of satisfactory quality. The Customs officials at Philadelphia freely admitted the drug provided the alkaloidal content was up to the standard of the U.S.P. for Brazilian ipecac. A week or two ago the Treasury Department at Washington sent out a circular directing the Philadelphia officials to conform to the practice of the New York authorities. The general opinion

of this circular was that the Washington folk upheld the contention of the New York Board of Appraisers, and that in consequence Cartagena ipecac. would be barred. The Department at Washington has, however, under pressure of a few New York wholesalers, issued a second circular to the collector at Philadelphia, in which it is stated that their former decision was not intended to countenance the rejection of importations of ipecac. for the sole reason that it was Cartagena ipecac., but only in case it did not conform to the U.S.P. requirements. The collector is, therefore, instructed to admit such importations if the alkaloidal content is satisfactory—i.e., if the root contains 1.80 per cent. of alkaloids. Similar instructions will be sent to the authorities at the various ports of entry. The above concession would appear to open up a new principle altogether, so that the practice will require to be changed not only with reference to ipecac., but for all crude drugs that are now excluded on the ground that they are not specifically mentioned in the U.S.P. and Dispensatory. It is stated that the new edition of the U.S.P. now in preparation will officially recognise Cartagena ipecac.

The Almond-crop.

The U.S. Consul-General, in a report from Barcelona, says that the chief shipping points in Spain for the almonds grown on the hills along the Mediterranean coast are Malaga, Alicante, and Tarragona. With regard to the season now commencing, the Consul says strong winds have considerably damaged the crop in the Malaga district, which, though fairly large, will not reach last season's figures. Owing to the failure of the almond-crops in Italy, the Balearic Islands, and Alicante, the prices will, however, open high. The exportation of the so-called "Valencia almonds" from the district of Alicante to the United States forms one of the chief industries of that port. The trade appears to increase year by year. This season's crop, which is just beginning to come on the market at Alicante, will probably prove much smaller than was at first anticipated, owing to the cold weather experienced at the commencement of the year in the surrounding almond-growing districts, when the blossom was greatly damaged by the frost. On account of the small crop, farmers in that district are holding their stocks, being confident of obtaining better prices later on, as it seems probable that these will rule high throughout the season. The first market price opened at the equivalent of 120s. per cwt., cost and freight. Almonds are as a rule shipped in boxes containing 28 lbs. net, inferior qualities being packed in bales of 2 cwt. The average annual production in the Tarragona district may be roughly estimated at about 3,500 tons, but owing to the extreme susceptibility of the bud to be nipped by late frosts and winds the crop returns vary considerably from one year to another. The exports from the port of Tarragona during the last two years were 45,000 bags of 50.4 kilos. (2,268 tons) in 1898, and 17,244 bags of 50.4 kilos. (869 tons) in 1899. The chief markets in the district are Tarragona and Reus, but large quantities are sent from other railway-stations to be shipped from different ports or for home consumption, and of these no statistics are available.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

A rather quiet but very steady tone continues as the main feature of the heavy-chemical market just at present. Home requirements are moderately good, whilst export orders are more numerous. Some fair amount of business has already been done, consumers finding that higher prices will have to be paid, and that there is little probability of any advantage being gained by waiting. Prices all round are very firm.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is firmer, but prices are nominally unchanged for prompt. Caustic soda continues in heavy demand, and prices are easily and fully maintained—in fact, in some cases advanced figures are being asked. Salts and soda crystals are dearer. Ammonia alkali very firm.

SALTPETRE continues to move well, at unchanged rates. British refined, barrels, 21s. per cwt.; and kegs, 22s. per cwt. German barrels and kegs, 19s. 6d. and 20s. 6d. per cwt. respectively.

GREEN COPPERAS in good demand and somewhat scarce. Prices are steadily maintained at 42s. to 43s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for best Lancashire makes. Welsh, 13s. to 14s. per ton in bulk, free on rails.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—Very steady and rather scarce. Quotations are 4l. 15s. to 5l. per ton, free on rails, in bags.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID are still very firm, although, perhaps, a shade easier than they were. Prices are unchanged. Borax (crystals, 17s. per cwt.; and powdered, 18s. per cwt. Boracic acid, 26s. and 28s. per cwt. respectively.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS generally are very firm, and good business is being transacted. Benzols are somewhat quieter than they were, but tone is very steady—90 per cent., 10½d. to 11d.; and 50 per cent., 11½d. to 1s. Carboic acids firm—crude 60 per cent., 2s. 11d. to 3s. per gal.; 75 per cent., 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. Crystals, 34°-35° C., 10½d. to 10¾d.; and 39°-40° C., 11d. to 11¼d. per lb.

Aniline oil and salts steady—the former at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{3}{4}d.$, and the latter at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ Anthracene, A grade, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$; and B grade, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$ Pyridin very firm and higher at $7s. 2d.$ Toluol, $1s.$ to $1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$; and pure, $2s.$ to $2s. 1d.$ Naphthas are steady, and in good request. Crude 30 per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5d.$ Solvent naphtha, 95 per cent., $1s. 3d.$ to $1s. 4d.$; and 90 per cent., $1s. 2d.$ Solvent wood, colourless, $2s. 9d.$; and miscible, $3s. 4d.$ to $3s. 5d.$ Pitch steady at $35s. 6d.$, f.o.b. East Coast creosote steady at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, October 3

CASTOR OIL.—The price of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for good Calcutta seconds has been fully established, and sales are being freely made at this figure. Holders are somewhat chary sellers, as the prices quoted for forward delivery from Calcutta are higher than those at present ruling on the spot. First-pressure French is again reduced in stock, and $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. is nominally the price for the small quantity offering. For first-pressure English, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ is asked, and all offering is speedily taken up. There is no change in the quotation of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for second-pressure English and French.

TURPS is practically unchanged at $29s. 9d.$ to $30s.$ per cwt., but holders talk of higher prices in the near future.

BLUE GALLS.—At auction 12 bags recently arrived were offered, and 80s. was spoken of as the limit, but no bids were forthcoming.

HONEY.—Twenty cases of pale liquid Californian have changed hands at $48s. 6d.$ per cwt., reducing the quantity available to a very narrow compass. Ordinary dark amber set to pale yellow set is available at $42s. 6d.$ to $47s. 6d.$ per cwt. Small sales are reported of Pile X. Chilian at $31s.$ per cwt., and further transactions are recorded in Piles 1 and 2 at $25s. 6d.$, and $24s.$ to $24s. 6d.$ per cwt. respectively; 28 barrels of dark Jamaican, part set, part liquid, have been sold at $25s.$ per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—A parcel of fair silver is offered at $8d.$ per lb.

FENNEL-SEEDS.—Six tons of Mogador are reported as being sold at $14l.$

QUILLATA BARK.—A further arrival of about 480 bales has taken place, but importers are very firm at $14l.$ to $14l. 1s.$ per ton alleging that higher prices are certain later on.

CINCHONA.—Ten bales of grey Lima description were offered at auction, and $4d.$ was bid, but the holder's idea is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and no business has resulted so far.

SCAMMONY ROOT.—Two parcels held off the market for some time are being offered at auction on Thursday. The importers talk of $32s. 6d.$ per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Part of the stock held here for some time has been sold at $57s. 6d.$ per cwt.; 27 bags of somewhat inferior sort are held for $47s. 6d.$ per cwt.

IRISH MOSS.—New crop continues to arrive, and 79 bales of common are just landing; $6l.$ to $6l. 10s.$ per ton is asked.

CANARY-SEED is steady, and $31s.$ to $3s. 6d.$ per quarter is still asked for good bright Turkish.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is moving off steadily, values ranging from $57s. 6d.$ to $62s. 6d.$ per cwt., according to quality.

TURMERIC, MADRAS.—168 bags were offered at auction, but were withdrawn before the sale, brokers saying that they would be sold by private treaty.

GUM ACACIA.—Further sales of Talca gum have been made at $35s.$ per cwt., about 16 serous in all, and a small sale of soft Soudan sorts at $37s. 6d.$ per cwt.

BEESEWAX.—There are no fresh transactions to report, and holders are very firm at their late quotations. Chilian ranges in value from $7l. 5s.$ to $7l. 17s. 6d.$ per cwt., and Peruvian about the same figures.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, October 2

The position of our drug-market has little changed since last week. Business in general is quiet.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet, at $39cm.$ per 100 kilos. for good current.

CAMPOR, REFINED, is also quiet. The refiners reduced their prices last week; second-hand is now $450m.$ per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is firmer, at $310m.$ per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is steady, at $76m.$ per 100 kilos.

QUININE.—Quiet. The large Java exports rather depress the market.

CITRIC ACID.—Quiet, at $280m.$, net cash.

ANISEED.—The new crop of Russian is of a good green colour, and values at $35m.$ to $34m.$ on delivery.

COCA-LEAVES.—Very scarce. Good green Bolivian are offered in very small quantities, at $380m.$

LYCOPodium.—Contrary to interested reports of "blanco" sellers, our market is very firm, and only small lots are offered from Russia; $430m.$ has been paid for spot, and $415m.$ for delivery. The tendency is upwards, as consumption-orders are numerous.

MENTHOL.—Firm, and not much offered, at $23\frac{1}{2}m.$ for Kobayashi and $23m.$ for other brands.

ERGOT OF RYE is nearly exhausted, and offers from Russia are

very scarce; spot valuation is from $380m.$ to $400m.$ Spanish ergot is $425m.$ to $440m.$

IPECACUANHA has nominally advanced, in sympathy with the London market; $18m.$ to $18\frac{1}{2}m.$ is now the price for Cartagena.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japan is more in demand, at $8\frac{1}{2}m.$, and American HGH is firmer, at $4.9m.$ per lb.

STAR-ANISE OIL is little stronger; $14m.$ spot, $13\frac{1}{2}m.$ delivery.

STAR-ANISE also somewhat firmer, after the higher quotations from China; spot is $170m.$, and delivery $160m.$

JAPAN WAX.—Quiet, at $63\frac{1}{2}m.$ per 100 kilos.

OILS.—Rape, cotton, and linseed are tending firmer. Castor shows more demand.

American Drug Market.

New York, September 25.

Business shows a slight improvement, and the tone of the market is firm. Demand is mainly of a jobbing order, and there is little indication of speculative activity at present.

BALSAM PERU is scarce, and supplies are not offered below $\$1.35$ p-r lb.

BUCHU-LEAVES continue to harden, and $22c.$ is asked for prime green leaves. Yellow leaves are obtainable at $20c.$, but the tendency has improved.

CINCHONIDINE is quoted at $32c.$ by manufacturers, with second-hands offering sparingly at $31c.$

DAMIANA-LEAVES are offered at $9c.$ to $10c.$ per lb., but are tending upwards owing to a stronger feeling at primary sources.

ERGOT.—German is unsettled, and supplies are obtainable $4c.$ to $42c.$ per lb.

GINGER.—Unbleached Jamaica is firm at $9\frac{1}{2}c.$ Bleached is quoted at $12\frac{1}{2}c.$ Sticks are lighter, and supplies are not coming in freely.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is easier, owing to freer offerings and poor demand. Supplies have been offered at $50c.$, but $55c.$ is the general quotation for prompt delivery.

MANDRAKE is offering freely, but no business is reported. Prices range from $3\frac{1}{2}c.$ to $4c.$ per lb.

MANNA.—Small flake is very scarce, and is held at $50c.$ to $55c.$ The market is bare of large flake, and for sorts $35c.$ is asked.

MENTHOL has advanced to $\$2.90$, after a number of sales at figures varying from $\$2.70$ to $\$2.75$.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.—Natural oil is firmer owing to light stocks, and quotations have advanced up to $40c.$ to $42c.$

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is hardening, owing to advices from the growing districts reporting a small crop. Holders are firm in their ideas and anticipate better prices shortly.

QUININE is hardening, and manufacturers only offer sparingly, in view of the forthcoming bark-sale.

SENEGA.—Advices from the north-west indicate that the crop of fall-dug root will be small. The spot-market is rather weak, however, and supplies are freely obtainable at $34c.$ per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA is tending upward owing to heavy sales. Prime Central American is firm at $34c.$ to $36c.$, and Para at $40c.$ to $42c.$, but only limited amounts are obtainable at these figures.

COCA-LEAVES are in active demand, but stocks are light and the market is strong. Truxillo are quoted $24c.$ to $25c.$, and Huanoco at $33c.$ to $35c.$

Japanese Market.

Yokohama, August 24.

In continuation of his report of August 16 (see *C. & D.*, September 15, page 487) our Japanese correspondent writes that a few important changes have occurred in import articles since his last, quinine, bismuth, and cocaine being the chief items. Quinine advanced considerably on account of the very brisk demand, business being done at the beginning of the month at 75 sen per oz. for sulphate, and at 1.10 yen per oz. for hydrochloride, but at date prices were very firm at 88 sen per oz. and 1.15 yen per oz. respectively, not less than $30,000$ oz. having changed hands up to date. The stock, which is estimated at $25,000$ oz., has been greatly reduced; the old stock of Java quinine has gone into consumption, the Government having bought some $15,000$ oz. of the sulphate. The bismuth advices from Liarope announcing an advance of 50 per cent. has excited the market considerably, and $10,000$ lbs. of subnitrate have changed hands at from 2.70 yen to 2.75 yen per lb. The market, however, is now quiet, and there are sellers at 2.85 yen per lb. for jobbing lots, this chiefly due to the heavy stock, which is about $40,000$ lbs. Other preparations of bismuth are little used in Japan, hence there is no change of importance to report. Cocaine is also firm at 9.50 yen per oz., and previous to the advance not less than $1,500$ oz. were sold at between 9.00 yen to 9.25 yen per oz. in bulk. Rather large transactions have been made in glycerin at from $28\frac{1}{2}$ sen to 30 sen per lb. in 56 -lb. tins, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ sen to 28 sen per lb. in 5 -cwt. drums. Santonin remains scarce. Six cases have been imported, but holders want more money, and a small business is being done at 6.60 yen to 6.75 yen per lb., according to quantity. Thymol is steadily advancing, and present quotation is 5.30 yen to 5.50 yen.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, October 4, 2.52 P.M.—Fair business is being done on this market. Domestic quinine is strong at 37c. to 38c. per oz. Truxillo coca-leaves are selling at 30c. per lb., while the Huanaco variety is at 40c. per lb., and likely to advance. Buchu-leaves are higher, 25c. per lb. being the latest price. Menthol is strong at \$3 per lb. Asafetida tends higher, and is selling at from 20c. to 25c. per lb. Senega-root is also advancing, and is now 38c. per lb. Cocaine has advanced 25c. per oz.

* * *

HAMBURG, October 4, 1.49 P.M.—Refined camphor in second-hands is now selling at 4.50m. per 100 kilos. Menthol is firm at 23½m. per kilo. Lycopodium is 4.30m. per 100 kilos. The supply of Russian ergot is reported to be exhausted on this market.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is very quiet but steady at from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for English crystals, the latter figure being the makers' price. Concentrated lemon juice is hardening in value, 17l. to 17l. 10s. per pipe being quoted.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The demand has slightly improved upon that of last week, and prices are unchanged at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for English and 1s. for foreign.

ACONITE.—For German root 47s. 6d. per cwt. spot has been paid for a small parcel.

ALOES.—Quiet; about 70 cases of Curaçoas (part capey) have arrived.

ASAFETIDA.—Fine quality would sell readily, but the market is still bare. Medium grades sell slowly in small parcels up to 50s. per cwt., but there is no inquiry for low grades.

BENZONIN.—A fair export business has been done in Sumatra gum at from 6l. to 7l. per cwt.; 50 cases of Palembang and 30 cases of Siam have arrived this week.

CAMPHOR.—Business has been done in Japanese crude at 182s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., a sale of 100 piculs being reported. Both English and German refined are unchanged.

CEVADILLA-SEED is slow of sale at 39s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—The business this week has been chiefly in second-hand parcels, for which 90s. to 92s. is quoted.

CHLOROFORM has been advanced 2d. per lb. by the convention, who now quote methylated at 2s. 1d. for small wholesale quantities, 2s. for 50-lb. lots, and 1s. 11d. for 2½ cwt. and upwards. Pure is now 4s. 10d. to 5s., according to quantity.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent writes as follows:—

The N.V. cinchona-bark department reports that the shipments during September, 1900, from Java to Europe amounted to 1,366,000 Amst. lbs., against 1,232,000 in 1899, 790,000 in 1898, 1,051,000 in 1897, 1,389,000 in 1896, 816,000 in 1895, 1,071,000 in 1894, and 500,000 in 1893. The total shipments from January to August have been:—

1900 ...	7,090,000	1896 ...	7,418,000
1899 ...	8,462,800	1895 ...	5,829,700
1898 ...	7,926,000	1894 ...	6,625,000
1897 ...	5,982,000	1893 ...	5,876,000

COCAINE keeps quiet at the present high figures.

COCOA-BUTTER.—Dearer. In auction 50 tons of Cadbury's brand sold at from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d. per lb., the average being 1s. 8½d., against 1s. 7¼d. in August. At Amsterdam on Tuesday the whole quantity offered sold as follows: 85 tons Van Houten's at 98½c. to 100¼c. per half-kilo (average price 99.10c.), 17 tons Helm at 96¼c. to 97¼c., 4 tons De Jong at 97c. to 97¼c., and 5 tons Mignon at 96¼c. to 96¾c.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been in slightly more demand this week at unchanged rates; B.P. quality is worth 80s. to 81s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Sellers are holding out for the late nominal quotations, but there are no buyers.

ERGOT is in fair demand at better prices again. Early in the week 2s. per lb., c.i.f., was paid for Russian to arrive in November, but since then 2s. 2d. is asked. It is reported that further sales of Spanish have been made at 2s. 6d. spot, and another holder quotes 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Mail advices from New York quote 2s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f., for autumn-dug root.

GUAIACUM.—Common block, from 2d. to 4d. per lb. is wanted, but not available.

HENBANE.—For continental leaf of new crop 50s. to 55s., c.i.f., is quoted for good green. There are lower offers in the market, but they are said to apply to indifferent quality.

IPECACUANHA.—Our announcement that Cartagena root (totalling 180 per cent. alkaloidal content or over) is now admitted into the United States, has led to a fair speculative business being done on this market at rising prices, up to 8s. 6d. per lb. having been paid, whereas a week ago it was possible to have bought at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. It is said that about 25 to 30 bales have changed hands. Sixty-one bales of Cartagena are about landing. Rio root has been in small inquiry at unchanged rates.

MANNA.—As already reported there has practically been little crop collected so far this year, and this is confirmed by the extreme prices now quoted from Palermo. One importer asks 5s. 3d. per lb., London terms, for fair flake to arrive.

MENTHOL is again higher, 10s. 9d. per lb., spot, having been paid for Kobayashi brand from second-hands.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Quite inactive, with sellers at 6s. per lb., spot; for forward delivery 5s. 8d., c.i.f., is quoted, which is slightly better.

OIL, BUCHU.—The list-price has been advanced to 4s. 3d. per oz.

OIL, CASTOR.—Belgian of first pressing has advanced to 35s. per cwt. spot, and second pressing is 31s. 6d. Hull make, medicinal, is quoted 37s. in barrels, and 4½d. per lb. in cases, ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 29 that the market is without alteration, although it appears less difficult to get best Lofoten non-congealing oil at the former quotation of 75s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports to date amount to 6,784 barrels, against 10,181 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—One agent continues to ask 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., but in other directions there are sellers at less. Messina advices report that the demand from the United States remains good.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American GHG is decidedly firmer in the producing-districts, and holders are unwilling to sell at current rates, preferring to wait. From New York 4s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted. On the spot, however, the market is slightly easier at 5s. 2d. Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi brand) is quoted 3s. 9d. per lb., spot, but for arrival 4s., c.i.f., is quoted from importers.

OPUM.—The London market keeps quiet and unchanged, the value of good Turkey druggists' being from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb., spot. In soft-shipping a few cases have been sold at previous rates. Persian is also unchanged, at 13s. 9d. to 14s. per lb., nominally, but nothing is offered either on the spot or for arrival.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 28.—The past fortnight has been comparatively quiet, and the only transactions to report are sales of 20 cases druggists' at 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., for Germany; and 17 cases Karahissars at 8s. 7d. per lb. Market keeps quietly firm, and prices are still unchanged, with few sellers.

ORRIS.—Prices have been slightly easier on the Leghorn market owing to the fact that parcels of old crop of more or less inferior quality have been pressed for sale. The general opinion is that prices will advance again when the crop passes from the producers' hands into that of merchants. This week picked Florentine is quoted at from 48s. to 50s., c.i.f., and 45s. to 45s. 6d. for good sorts.

POPPY-HEADS.—English or foreign are quoted 14s. 6d. per 1,000 for discoloured, there being no good yellowish-brown capsules offered.

POTASH CHLORATE remains quietly steady at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb. net for 5-ton lots, f.o.b. Liverpool; spot is quoted 4½d. net.

QUININE.—Since the beginning of the week the second-hand market has been declining daily by fractions, but a fairly considerable business has been done at the lower

prices. The cause of the decline is due to the heavy bark shipments from Java last month, which have frightened the weak speculator into realising. On Wednesday German quinine on the spot was sold at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., December at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and March at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. To-day the market has been quiet with sellers at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot, and December at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. It will be noticed from the statistics London stock of quinine has increased by 775,776 ozs., and that of cinchona has decreased by 1,540 packages.

SAFFRON.—Higher prices are quoted from Spain, where the stocks of old crop are said to be getting very small. Valencia of good commercial quality is quoted by importers at 38s. per lb. net, c.i.f. London.

SARSAPARILLA.—A little grey Jamaica root has sold this week at 1s. 8d. per lb., which marks no change. During the past fortnight about 35 bales Honduras have changed hands at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., principally for export. The arrivals this week are 40 bales grey Jamaica, 10 bales Lima-Jamaica, 6 bales native red, and 2 bales Mexican.

SEEDS.—A fair business is passing, but quotations are unchanged. Morocco *Fenugreek* at auction was bought in at 6s. per cwt. Turkish *Carary* is offering at 33s. per quarter on the spot, and at 31s. 6d., c.i.f. terms. *Coriander* firm. *Cumin* quiet at late rates. *Caranays* steady at 36s. 6d. per cwt. Bold *Linseed* slow of sale, although comparatively cheap.

SERPENTARY.—Sales are reported at 1s. 7d. per lb., spot.

SODA-ASH.—Quotations for next year have been advanced to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton for light and 4l. 17s. 6d. for heavy, in bags, f.o.r., makers' works.

SPICES have continued inactive. At auction on Wednesday a large quantity of *Cochin Ginger* was offered, but only a small part sold, ordinary washed rough at 29s. to 30s., and bold at 34s. 6d. per cwt.; fair quality being bought in at 31s. to 32s. per cwt. Boldish native cut sold 76s. 6d. and small at 40s. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 27s. to 28s. per cwt. *Zanzibar Cloves* weak; with sellers of January-March delivery at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Good *Amboyna*, mixed headless, sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Ordinary *Penang* were bought in at 8d. per lb. Stems were held for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. There was no demand for *Capsicums*, the parcels offered being bought in at 26s. to 30s. per cwt. for East India, and at 100s. for Natal. *Cassia-lignea* was withdrawn at 52s. per cwt. for new, and at 56s. for old. Broken was bought in at 50s. *Cinnamon-chips* did not sell, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. being wanted. Bark and wild quills were bought in at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. *Pimento* lower, ordinary to fair partly sold at 3d. per lb. *Pepper* rather easier, Singapore black sold, without reserve, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., other descriptions being bought in. The white pepper in auction was also withdrawn, but quotations are unchanged at 9 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. per lb. for Singapore, and 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for Penang.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to September 30, 1900, and to the stocks on September 30.

	September		Stocks		1900	
	Landed	Delivd.	1900	1899	Imprtd.	Delivrd.
Aloes cs &c.	113	131	3,158	2,512	2,92	1,693
" gourds	—	329	489	895	2,964	2,475
Anise, star cs	—	—	52	67	—	4
Balsams csks &c.	6	17	351	779	1,115	1,188
Calumha bgs	284	303	1,184	297	2,218	1,259
Camphor pkgs	201	553	3,402	5,327	6,484	4,864
Cardamoms cs &c.	394	425	2,474	2,173	4,411	3,639
Cinchona pkgs	723	2,263	9,958	18,252	18,352	24,495
Cubebs bgs	—	1	1,055	1,909	267	955
Dragon's-blood cs	31	16	132	119	129	122
Galls pkgs	244	144	762	4,433	3,938	4,775
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	10	70	86	42	40
Animi & copal ..	1,593	2,299	8,132	14,861	21,155	26,650
Arabic "	1,389	1,811	13,049	10,414	15,531	14,147
Asafetida ..	—	22	645	654	748	806
Benzoin "	8	176	1,118	1,540	2,404	2,216
Damar "	377	353	4,385	4,887	3,265	3,224
Galbanum ..	—	—	14	—	—	2
Gamboge "	—	6	256	369	62	114
Guaiacum	6	2	60	56	68	62
Kaori tons	333	238	1,820	1,652	2,234	2,660
Kino pkgs	—	—	53	61	57	49
Mastic "	—	1	3	33	—	23
Myrrh, E. I. ..	20	16	211	373	123	222
Olibanum ..	26	303	2,977	3,160	6,025	4,933
Sandarac	8	69	520	643	899	739
Tragacanth ..	126	521	3,807	1,605	8,667	5,896
Ipecacuanha, Rio bis	183	61	352	243	716	566
" other kinds pkgs	29	27	125	48	307	298
Jalap bis	—	7	345	335	159	124
Nux vomica pkgs	227	254	2,735	405	3,452	830
Oils—						
*Anise cs	70	22	160	222	108	134
*Cassia "	10	—	128	87	86	32
Castor pkgs	335	290	615	919	1,573	1,930
Cocoa-nut tons	49	114	557	281	1,177	913
Olive csks &c.	57	134	637	808	1,348	1,746
Palm tons	—	5	4	13	28	31
†Quinine sulph... lbs	5,688	4,178	214,450	165,964	81,706	41,821
Rhubarb chts	449	45	1,074	1,388	720	946
Sarsaparilla pkgs	24	52	174	421	750	683
Senna lbs &c.	671	558	1,780	689	4,934	4,782
Shellac cs	2,211	3,812	42,173	49,023	35,371	34,797
Turmeric tons	21	85	782	192	1,051	465
Wax, bees' pkgs	847	317	2,732	1,486	4,928	3,731
" Japan cs	100	20	485	494	730	752

* Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

NOTE.—Asafetida was quiet in September, and the stock is unchanged compared with last year; it consists entirely of low and medium grades, for which there is no demand. The stock of dragon's-hood is increasing, and shipments keep coming in, but price of fine quality is well maintained. Gamboge shows no improvement in demand, neither does guaiacum or kino. As we have already reported, the stock of ipecacuanha is increasing, and last month there was an increase in the arrivals of Rio root of 163 hales; the stock of Cartagena is unchanged. The shellac figures show a reduction in the London stock of 1,601 chests, which is about 2,000 chests less than last year at the corresponding period. The landings of quinine exceeded the deliveries by 23,160 oz., and the stock has increased by 775,776 oz., being 3,431,200 oz. against 2,655,424 oz. in 1899. The demand for rhubarb fell off last month, the deliveries showing an increase of 51 cases, while the landings increased by 431 cases. One hag only of cubebs was delivered from the warehouses last month, and as there were no arrivals the stock remains unchanged. Buyers were holding off, anticipating a decline in the fictitious prices lately ruling. It will be noticed that the stock of cinchona has been reduced by 1,540 packages, and that it is about half what it was at the same time last year; moreover, the bulk of it is of low quality. The bulk of the senna in the warehouse is old crop, the new having practically all gone into consumption.

Coming Events.

Monday, October 8.

Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition, at New Gallery, Regent Street, W. Open daily till November 3.

Tuesday, October 9.

Royal Photographic Society, at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting at the New Gallery, Regent Street, W. The President will deliver his annual address and distribute the medals.

Society for the Study of Inebriety, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square W., at 4 P.M. Surgeon-Major Poole, M.D., on "Inebriety: a Crime or a Disease."

Wednesday, October 10.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association. At 8.30 P.M. Fourth annual meeting at the Hôtel Métropole.

Thursday, October 11.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Liverpool at 7 o'clock. Fourth general meeting. "A Note on Inf. Senegae," by Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun.; "A Note on the Optical Activity of Castor Oil," by Mr. Edwin Dowdard; "The Nomination of Divisional Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society," by Mr. John Smith.

The fifth annual smoking-concert of the Burgoyne-Burbidges' Cricket Club will be held at the Holborn Town Hall on Friday, November 2.



IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FOURTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

No. 46.

Review of the Month.

DR. LEONARD DOBBIN gave in the *C. & D.*, September 22, a review of the progress which has taken place in chemistry during the century. The article is a very instructive one, as the more important new theories which have influenced the progress of chemical science are chronologically dealt with.

* * * *

THE question of the British Pharmacopœia as a standard for camphorated oil is to be fought out in the High Court. Subject to a case, a formal conviction was entered against a chemist on August 31 at the North London Police Court. The matter is of extreme importance to chemists, but if it should be decided that the Pharmacopœia is not a standard the result may be disastrous.

* * * *

THE British Association has been in session during the early part of September at Leeds. The President's address was mainly devoted to a review of our knowledge of the minute structure of animals, in which he showed the enormous strides taken during the century in the study of cells. Excerpts from other papers of interest to pharmacists are given in the *C. & D.*, September 15.

* * * *

IN botanical nomenclature the law of priority obtains. Mr. G. Claridge Druce, the botanical authority, challenges the editor of the Pharmacopœia as to the use of the expression "*Garcinia Hanburii*, Hook. f." Sir Joseph Hooker wrote the name "*Garcinia Hanburyi*." Dr. Attfield alluded to the matter in his "Digest of Researches and Criticisms." Letters from Mr. Druce and Dr. Attfield appeared in the *C. & D.*, pages 391, 447, and 521.

* * *

THE Cape Analyst affirms in strong terms in his annual report (*C. & D.*, September 1) that Gregory's powder does not alter on keeping by absorption of moisture and carbonic acid. Mr. T. F. Harvey (*C. & D.*, September 15) publishes the result of a research made on this subject in which he finds that, in England at least, Gregory's powder absorbs water and carbon dioxide more rapidly than calcined magnesia and more energetically at first until a certain stage is reached.

THE Parliamentary election has brought four chemist candidates into the field—Sir James Haslett and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, chemists and druggists; Mr. R. Winfrey, pharmaceutical chemist; and Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, wholesale druggist. There are, besides, several chemical manufacturers and others connected indirectly with the drug-trade. Mr. Edward Evans, jun., Liverpool, who had been urged to stand by numerous members of the trade, was prevented from doing so by the exigencies of business.

* * * *

THE Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was published on September 8. Particulars were given of the examinations and education required of those who wish to adopt pharmacy as their profession. The syllabus of the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were given in full, thus making the number a complete guide to Irish students. Medicine, science, veterinary surgery, dentistry, and optical education were also dealt with in the same number.

* * * *

THE series of articles on the new German Pharmacopœia which has been running in the *C. & D.* was completed last week. The articles give a fair idea of the most noteworthy points in the new work, and show that it is progressive. The chief novelty in the book has been the official recognition of serums. There is a tendency for the tests to become too complicated, and so of less use to the pharmacist, as the time and expense involved in carrying them out are often prohibitive. Volumetric estimation of cinchona and opium preparations has been substituted for the gravimetric method formerly used, but there are disadvantages in the process.

* * * *

MESSRS. COWLEY AND CATFORD find that the Pharmacopœia has unnecessarily reduced the standard of purity of dried sulphate of iron from 97½ per cent. to 92½ per cent. The low temperature at which the salt is ordered to be made accounts for the smaller percentage. The right temperature to use is 120° to 130° C. (*C. & D.*, September 15). Mr. Maben writes on testing for lactic acid in the stomach (*C. & D.*, September 29)—an important matter when it is considered that lactic acid indicates cancer. A further instalment of Mr. Lewis Ough's notes on resinoids has appeared in the *C. & D.* Cyprisedin, the resinoid of the rhizome and rootlets of *Cypripedium pubescens*, was described.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday, September 5, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Mr. George D. Beggs (President) occupied the chair, and the other members present were Messrs. W. F. Wells, Montgomery (Belfast), Turkington (Cookstown), Kelly, Browne, Dr. Walsh, and Professor Tichborne.

A FINE NOT ABATED.

A letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stated, in reference to the case of William J. Gibson, chemist and druggist, of Belfast, who had been fined 10*l.* for compounding medical prescriptions, that the Lord-Lieutenant, after a full consideration of Mr. Gibson's memorial asking for an abatement of the penalty, had decided that the law must take its course.

Dr. WALSH: Satisfactory.

DRUGGISTS MUST BE 21.

A letter from the Clerk of the Irish Privy Council enclosed an order approving of the regulation which the Council of the Society had made requiring that all candidates for the Registered Druggists' examination should be at least 21 years of age.

Reports from the Law and House Committees were dealt with and adopted.

REAPPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

The PRESIDENT said he had pleasure in moving that Mr. A. Forbes Watson, B.Sc., be re-elected examiner for the Society in pharmaceutical and general chemistry. Mr. Watson had given them every satisfaction since he undertook the examination.

Mr. BROWNE: How long has he been with us

The PRESIDENT: A couple of years. Mr. Watson had done everything he could to forward the interests both of the Society and of the candidates, and they could not have a better man for the office of examiner.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by the PRESIDENT, Messrs. Kelly and Browne were appointed scrutineers of the ballot at the forthcoming annual election.

MIXING BY DRUGGISTS.

Mr. TURKINGTON moved, pursuant to notice, the following resolution:—

That registered druggists' certificates shall be in the words of Section 5 of the Pharmacy Amendment Act—viz., "Entitled to keep open shop for the sale, retailing, or mixing of poisons"; and that all registered druggists sending in their certificates may have the words "or mixing" inserted therein.

The way in which their certificates were worded had been a grievance to the druggists ever since they got them. It was only the half of what they were entitled to. The Council made a great mistake in framing the certificate as they did, and he was surprised that the Privy Council put it in force. The examiners in signing "for the sale of scheduled poisons" had not gone according to the Act of Parliament. The insertion in the certificate of the words "or mixing" would mean a great deal in the eyes of the public. As long as this state of things continued there would be friction and irritation, and the Council could not expect the druggists to fall in with their wishes and desires for the prosperity of the Society. Therefore, the sooner the matter was rectified the better. The certificate of the pharmaceutical chemist had the words "compounding medical prescriptions and selling poisons."

Mr. WELLS: They are not in the pharmaceutical licence.

The PRESIDENT said the privilege of compounding medical prescriptions was the sole right of the pharmaceutical chemist, and what he passed his examination for. The certificate to which Mr. Turkington objected had been sanctioned by the Privy Council, and if it were departed from now they would have to get authority from the Privy Council to issue a new certificate. The words of Section 5 of the Amendment Act, which established a register of druggists, were—

All persons so registered shall be entitled to keep open shop for the sale, retailing, or mixing of poisons provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer on such persons any right to compound medical prescriptions.

Mr. WELLS asked Mr. Turkington if he would have all those words in the certificate.

Mr. TURKINGTON: Certainly.

Mr. WELLS said that if a new certificate were framed and all those words were not put into it perhaps somebody would say that the certificate was illegal. But it was the examiner who gave the certificate, and not the Council.

Mr. TURKINGTON: Does he read the Act of Parliament?

Mr. WELLS said Mr. Turkington was accusing the Council of having knowingly done something to injure their druggist brethren. But they had never done anything of the sort. They never intended to take anything from them.

The PRESIDENT said if the certificate were altered the whole clause should be put in, so as to show that registered druggists were not entitled to compound medical prescriptions. If a certificate containing the words, "sale, retailing, or mixing of poisons" were exhibited to the general public, he feared they would not distinguish between the certificate of the registered druggist and that of the pharmaceutical chemist, who had the sole right of compounding prescriptions. He (the President) feared that if the certificates were altered as suggested it would be a means of inducing the registered druggist to compound prescriptions. He regretted to say that all the registered druggists of Ireland were not of the same mind as Mr. Turkington, who acted strictly in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the law, and they (the Council) had the fullest confidence in him, as well as the greatest pleasure in having such as Mr. Turkington on the Council.

Mr. TURKINGTON: Thank you.

The PRESIDENT said, speaking of the registered druggists as a general body, that they did not respect the law, but compounded as much as they could. He (the President) would be in favour of altering the certificate if all the concluding words of Section 5 were put into it.

Mr. TURKINGTON: Certainly. It would be a means of making them observe the law better than they do. If I cannot live by keeping the law I will never live by breaking it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WELLS: The pharmaceutical chemist's certificate does not say anything about "compounding prescriptions." It merely says that the candidate, having been examined in botany, materia medica, and chemistry, is qualified "to act as a pharmaceutical chemist." The words of the registered druggist's certificate are: "I hereby certify that — has passed the examination conducted by me, and is hereby qualified to sell the scheduled poisons." But the certificate was not evidence in a court of justice. The register was the only evidence of the qualification of the person.

Mr. TURKINGTON: The wholesale druggist can sell scheduled poison, without a certificate at all.

Mr. WELLS: I doubt that. I think that no man can sell poisons, wholesale or by retail, unless he is a registered druggist.

The PRESIDENT asked the Registrar for copies of the certificates, which were laid on the table.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said he seconded Mr. Turkington's motion on the condition of his agreeing to the insertion of all the words of the clause in the certificate.

Mr. WELLS said he should be sorry to propose anything that had the appearance of being antagonistic to the registered druggists; but at the time when the present form of registered druggist's certificate was adopted they had two registered druggists on the Council, and the matter was fully threshed out, and the reason why the present form was adopted was that it was believed that if a certificate were given with more than that on it, as Mr. Turkington now suggested, it would be used as a handle for illegal compounding. He (Mr. Wells) was present at a prosecution in Belfast of a druggist for illegal compounding, and the ingenious defence was put forward that, as the Act gave him a right to "mix poisons," and as the prescription for which he was prosecuted contained poisons, he was justified in compounding it. That showed what some druggists would do. He was sorry to say that there were dozens and dozens of registered druggists throughout Ireland compounding

prescriptions at that moment. Were they to assist them in any way?

Mr. TURKINGTON said his proposal would not assist them, but debar them from breaking the law.

Mr. WELLS said it would be impossible to make Mr. Turkington's proposal retrospective. They could not get the examiners who had signed the old certificates, and who had gone out of office, to sign new ones. They had never done anything like that. If a pharmacist lost his licence they only gave him a statement on a sheet of paper that he was registered. But if Mr. Turkington's motion were carried every registered druggist in the country would come forward and ask for an amended certificate.

Dr. WALSH asked, Would Mr. Turkington be satisfied with the words "hereby qualified to act as a registered chemist?" The certificate would then be on the same lines with that of the pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. KELLY said he regretted to oppose anything that Mr. Turkington brought forward, but he thought it would be better to leave the certificate in question as it was.

Professor TICHBORNE said he was present at the trial of an action for the poisoning of a dog, at which it came out in evidence that the entries in a poison-book were altered by the seller after he had made them.

Dr. WALSH was about proposing an amendment to the effect that all the final words of Section 5 should be put into the registered druggist's certificate, but

Mr. TURKINGTON, with the sanction of the Council, withdrew his motion, because it could not be made retrospective, nor could what he wished be added without inserting other clauses.

COMPANY-PHARMACY

The PRESIDENT said he now desired to supply an omission on his part at the last meeting of the Council, by moving a vote of thanks to the Irish members of Parliament who had given them such able assistance in the House of Commons in getting Clause 2 of the Companies Bill thrown out. Their best thanks were due to Mr. Field, Mr. Austin, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. MacAleese, and Mr. John Redmond, and other Irish members, for the able help that they gave them in the matter. They gave them every assistance that they could, and Mr. O'Brien especially was indefatigable as far as his time allowed. It would therefore be a graceful act to pass a vote of thanks to them.

Mr. WELLS: And the other Irish members.

The PRESIDENT: The Nationalists helped us all in their power.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion. He remarked that he was in the House of Commons along with the President and Vice-President, and saw how much time and attention the gentlemen named gave to them. Mr. Field treated them exceedingly nicely, and Mr. Redmond also gave them an interview, and told them he would do all in his power to forward their views. Mr. MacAleese also assisted them, and Mr. Austin stood by them until the clauses were thrown out. He (Mr. Kelly) was sure that if those gentlemen were instructed as to the injustice of company-pharmacy they would assist the Council if the latter should themselves propose legislation on the subject.

The PRESIDENT said he saw an announcement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week that the English Pharmaceutical Society were formulating a new Bill. He came away from London after meeting the English folk thoroughly convinced that they were willing to join with the Irish Society in any new Bill that was to be formulated, and he was grieved when he saw the announcement that a committee had sat to draw up the clauses of a new Bill. He certainly thought that when the Irish Society had worked so hard to get the objectionable clauses thrown out of the last Bill, and after the way in which some members of the English Society had spoken to them, they ought to have given them some hint that they were going to formulate a new Bill, and to have allowed that Council to have something to say on the matter. Of course their Bill would not do on all-fours for Ireland; but the Council could have gone a certain length with them, and they could have assisted each other.

Mr. WELLS: Would it not be better to let them get a Bill of their own, and let us try to get one for ourselves? Of course, if the measure were one to apply to both countries it would be a different thing; but what they are going to do

is to formulate a Bill to amend the English Pharmacy Act. That will not touch us, and I should be very sorry that it did.

The PRESIDENT: From the conversations I had with them I thought that views might have been exchanged.

Mr. WELLS: If we want any amendment we can get it separately.

The motion of the PRESIDENT was then put, and unanimously carried.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Ireland and the Colonies.

EARLY in the year Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the following letter to the Premiers of the colonies in regard to the recognition of the Irish pharmaceutical licence:

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been called to the fact that in various British colonies privileges which are accorded to British pharmacists are not extended to Irish pharmacists.

I am not aware of any justification for this discrimination. It appears, indeed, to have had its origin merely in the overlooking of the fact that the Imperial Pharmacy Act of 1868 applies only to Great Britain, separate provision being made for Ireland by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875 and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875, Amendment Act, 1890.

Should the pharmacy law, if any, of the colony under your Government not treat Irish pharmacists as equally entitled to recognition with British pharmacists, I shall be glad if, when any modification of it is under consideration, the claims of Irish pharmacists to equal privileges can be borne in mind.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The letter has been communicated to the Pharmacy Boards of the Australasian colonies, and we subjoin the gist of the replies which have been published by the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, as they are of special interest to Irish pharmacists:

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The certificates issued under the Imperial Pharmacy Act of 1868 (Great Britain) and the Pharmacy Act, 1875 (Ireland) are not recognised, and pharmacists registered under the said two Acts cannot practise in New South Wales. The Board would be glad to recognise such certificates, if the British and Irish Boards would reciprocate by allowing New South Wales pharmacists to practise in Great Britain and Ireland.

QUEENSLAND.—The British and Irish certificates or diplomas of competency are recognised.

VICTORIA.—British and Irish certificates or diplomas are recognised.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Same as Victoria.

TASMANIA.—The Pharmaceutical Council have decided that, provided the Irish examinations (Preliminary and Qualifying) are equal to their own, they will accept them in lieu of passing the examinations of Tasmania, on condition that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland agrees to accept theirs in the same manner. No application has ever been made by gentlemen holding the Irish certificate, but they were under the impression that it was inferior to the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, inasmuch as the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is not recognised in England or Scotland.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Board will recognise the licence on reciprocal terms.

The C.D.A. points out that the Premiers of the various colonies have power when the occasion arises (as in any Pharmacy Bill) to insert a clause compelling recognition of the Irish licence, and suggests that this is a probable result of Mr. Chamberlain's circular.

PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOLS OF CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, AND MATERIA MEDICA,

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Practical Chemistry Class, Professor Tichborne; Demonstrator, Mr. P. Kelly. Theoretical Chemistry and Physics, Mr. F. N. Binks. Director of the Botany and Materia Medica School, Mr. J. N. Laird, B.A., assisted by Mr. J. S. Ashe.

The fees for the courses in accordance with the regulations of the Society are:—Practical chemistry (6 months), 6*l.* 6*s.*; theoretical chemistry and physics, 1*l.* 1*s.*; botany and materia medica, 2*l.* 2*s.* The Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, will furnish full particulars and receives the fees.

The Ulster Chemists (Limited).

THE following is the fullest report published of the proceedings in connection with the proposed winding-up of this Company:—

The affairs of this company came before Mr. Justice Barton, sitting as Vacation Judge in Nisi Prius No. 1 Court, Dublin, on Wednesday, September 19. As previously intimated in the *C. & D.*, there was, in addition to the petition for voluntarily winding-up, one by creditors of the company, Messrs. Delbanco & Co., of Liverpool, provision merchants, for compulsory winding-up.

Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., and Mr. Jefferson, B.L. (instructed by Mr. R. J. Porter, solicitor, Belfast) appeared for Messrs. Delbanco & Co.; Messrs. John Gordon, Q.C., and H. M. Wilson, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. Carton & McDowell, solicitors, Belfast) represented the liquidator, Mr. Hugh Smiley; and Mr. Blood, Q.C. appeared for one of the shareholders, Mr. McKinney, of Cookstown.

At the outset, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., said he had to ask for an order that the company should be compulsorily wound up, and when he had stated a few facts in connection with the company and also connected with the liquidator appointed by a shareholders' committee and the directors—first as manager and afterwards as liquidator—he thought his Lordship would agree that all the circumstances of the case pointed to the conclusion that it was absolutely essential the company should be wound-up compulsorily. The position of affairs was this: On January 20, 1898, the company was registered and a prospectus was issued, which represented that the nominal capital of the company was 100,000*l.*, and the idea was to buy from a number of people in Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Coleraine, and Cookstown drug-stores held by them, and 10 per cent. was "guaranteed" to the shareholders by the prospectus. The majority of the premises were held on yearly tenancies or unexpired leases of three up to nine years. A man named Gibson in Belfast, and another named McKnight, also in Belfast, were two of the parties whose businesses were to be acquired, and all the businesses were to be sold for 47,450*l.*; while the vendor (whoever he was) was to sell back the same businesses on the same day for the sum of 50,327*l.* There was no stock mentioned. A sum of money was subscribed by the public, and the great part of it went back to the persons who were really the company—McKnight, Gibson, Galbraith, &c.—and there was one ornamental director who had nothing to do with the business, Colonel McCalmont. Anyone could see that in that state of affairs the company was insolvent from its very inception. But what occurred was this: the persons who were selling their premises or, at least, the substantial men like Gibson and McKnight, were appointed directors of the company, and they were then converted into managers of their respective businesses, Gibson receiving 600*l.* a year, and McKnight (under the pretence of being secretary), 400*l.* a year. The company was launched in 1898, and they proceeded to trade up to the present, those who sold their premises getting the money or the shares, or part of both. The unfortunate creditors did not know really what was going on, but he noticed that the liquidator and manager gave no information in his affidavit about the material facts. On August 14, Mr. Smiley, accountant, Belfast, was appointed by the directors manager, with the consent of a committee of shareholders; and now he had found that those who sold their businesses had gone back into them, and had excluded him from their premises. Mr. Gibson and Mr. McKnight had practically got back their businesses, and the liquidator could not get the books, and so was unable to give one single item of the assets of the company, or to say what were the debts of the company. In that state of affairs on August 9, there was got from his (counsel's) client, Messrs. Delbanco & Co., of Liverpool, 93*l.* worth of bacon. (Laughter.) The company did not appear to have confined their attention to selling drugs, as they also sold bacon; but whether bacon was used or not in the Northern prescriptions, he (counsel) could not say. (Renewed laughter.) His clients wrote for their money, and the answer he got from Messrs. Carson & McDowell, solicitors, was the company was in liquidation, and "the liquidator will pay the amount in due course." Again on August 22, they wrote to Messrs.

Delbanco & Co., that it would be causing unnecessary expense if proceedings were taken. On August 14 the directors apparently passed a resolution by which they appointed Mr. Smiley manager until they could appoint him liquidator. He (counsel) might state that one dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid, which was plainly paid out of capital. The company was plainly insolvent, so that the shareholders had not a shred of interest in it, and the only persons who had an interest were the creditors. In 1899 the debts were 8,000*l.*, and Mr. Porter (the solicitor for Messrs. Delbanco & Co.), states in his affidavit that he believes they are now considerably over 10,000*l.*; while the astonishing thing is that the liquidator cannot say what the debts are. On September 3 there was a confirmatory meeting, and on September 10 the voluntary liquidator sent out a circular that he was engaged in preparing a statement, which statement no one had yet seen. On September 8 he sent out a circular to the creditors and shareholders asking them to come to receive a report, and later on his Lordship would hear what occurred at that meeting. The petition of counsel's client was issued on September 6, the affidavit was made upon September 7, and the petition was filed on September 8, and served upon September 8. It was filed before that lodged by the liquidator in the name of the company, asking that voluntary liquidation be adopted, and that it be carried out under the supervision of the Court, and that was the reason he (Mr. O'Shaughnessy) had been called in to go on first to-day. The petition states the fact of the incorporation of the company and the objects of the company, that the registered office of the company is in North Street, Belfast, that the nominal capital is 100,000*l.* Then it states the amount paid up, that the company is still trading, and it sets out the resolutions of August 14 and 16. Further, it stated that "the company is wholly unable to pay its debts, and is insolvent." That statement could not be contradicted. It was not open to argument that the company was insolvent, and that the shareholders had no interest in it whatever. It appeared that most of the former owners of the shops were retained as managers thereof, and were shareholders of the company, and this was a further reason why the company should be compulsorily wound up, and any sales of the premises that took place ought to be controlled by the Court. Although Mr. Smiley had been appointed liquidator of the company on August 16 no stir was made until counsel's clients pressed for payment, and sent over the petition on September 6 for verification. The liquidator stated that only 16,000*l.* of the capital was subscribed by the public, which showed that the company was entirely bogus. One-third of the purchase-money alone was not subscribed, and although one small dividend was paid it was clear that the company was never able to pay it out of earnings. There was no dispute now the company was insolvent, but it was a little worse; the facts showed that the directors would have something else more to account for than the insolvency of the company. At the second general meeting of the company this year a report was presented by the committee of shareholders, in which they stated that great negligence had been shown in the purchases on behalf of the company; that the statements of the vendors (many of whom were directors of the company) had been taken without investigation; that the statements had been shown to be wrong; that the management was bad; that some of the directors had been dealing with the company, &c. The shareholders adopted the report, and the committee, pending the passing of the resolution, succeeded in getting the directors to allow Mr. Smiley, a chartered accountant, to supervise the management to protect the interest of the shareholders. The committee of shareholders got the directors to pass the resolution for the voluntary winding-up, and, in the case of two directors, whose conduct counsel would call his Lordship's attention to, one proposed and the other seconded that Mr. Smiley be appointed liquidator of the company—rather a curious circumstance in itself.

Mr. Justice Barton: Is it clear that this is a matter I must deal with, or is it not rather one that should be left over for the Court? I do not want to delay the public unnecessarily, and there are a great many cases to be dealt with. It does occur to me that this case should stand over for the Vice-Chancellor to deal with, for it is obviously a matter of the greatest importance.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C.: My clients are anxious that the matter should be heard to-day. Mr. Campbell's brief was

sent to me in the case, hence I do not feel at liberty to make any statement on your Lordship's suggestion.

Mr. Justice Barton : I can quite understand that.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : Mr. O'Shaughnessy has tried to put on my client, the liquidator, what he calls the misconduct of the company—

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C. : Pardon me, I have done nothing of the kind. I make no such charge against the liquidator.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : The liquidator will investigate the affairs of the company as well as he can, and I think, if your Lordship made an order now that the liquidation should be carried out under the supervision of the Court until whatever day the matter can come before the Vice-Chancellor, no harm can come to anyone by such an order.

Mr. Justice Barton : In such an important matter I think it would be better if the case could stand over without being prejudiced by any ruling of mine until fully heard.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : We say it is absolutely necessary that we should have a supervision-order at once.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C. : I will not have that done at all.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : You cannot get a compulsory order on your advertisement at all.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C. : We will see about that.

Mr. Justice Barton : I thought I might be able to shorten the matter to-day, but I see I cannot do so.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., then resumed his statement. In the affidavit of the liquidator that gentleman stated :—"It is not possible to estimate accurately at present the financial position of the company, but with care and prudence it is expected that the estate will pay the creditors in full." He (Counsel) thought that statement was wholly unwarranted, and that it should not have been made. There would not be one shilling for the shareholders, and it would not pay 20s. in the pound to the creditors. The company's assets were set out in the last balance-sheet at 49,000*l.*, of which the premises were valued at 26,000*l.* Now, that was rather a tall order, bearing in mind that there was a yearly tenancy, and the others, except one, were unexpired tenancies of from three to nine years. Mr. Porter, solicitor for Messrs. Delbanco & Co., in his affidavit dealt with the manner in which the company was floated and was being managed. He stated that an arrangement was entered into by which Mr. Samuel Gibson should receive in cash the sum of 750*l.* for his services, and that this payment was subsequently made to him by Messrs. Dyson, Wright & Co. These were the persons who certified as to the value of the premises, and one of the persons whose premises they certified the value of was Mr. Samuel Gibson, to whom they paid the sum of 750*l.* Mr. Gibson had five retail druggists' shops in various parts of the city of Belfast, and these he proceeded to sell to the company. The owners of the shops were engaged to act as managers, and it was part of the arrangement that the owners could purchase from the company, or in the open market, if possible. Mr. Porter's affidavit further stated that gross carelessness was shown and no investigation made. Mr. Gibson was to get 600*l.* a year as managing director, and during his term of office he had control of the company. For that purpose a central shop was arranged in Mill Street, and in a circular issued by him "he influenced or compelled said manager to purchase goods at prices fixed by him, and the shops of the company were crippled in their working, and not able to compete with other shops owing to the high prices charged. If there is ever to be a case for compulsory liquidation it would be a case such as this, where it will be absolutely necessary to bring up the directors and examine them." Counsel said that a fraud was perpetrated in regard to the dividend, as the dividend was only paid to the outside shareholders who brought in the money, so as to lead the outside shareholders to believe that the company was prospering. Only one or two copies of the balance-sheet were issued, and that was an offence in itself. Latterly many of the managers were holding forth that they were free of the company, and had taken down the name of the company from the front of their shops, and this was particularly the case with regard to the shops of Mr. Gibson and Mr. McKnight.

Mr. Justice Barton : Do you represent more than Messrs. Delbanco & Co. ?

Mr. Porter, solicitor, said he appeared for three other creditors.

Here Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., said he had to go into the

Lord Chancellor's Court, and he asked leave that his junior counsel, Mr. Jefferson, should continue the statement in his absence.

Mr. Justice Barton : Certainly, Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Mr. Jefferson, B.L., said that Mr. Porter, in his affidavit, further stated : "I would ask for a compulsory order with a reference to Chambers to appoint a liquidator, as I believe Mr. Smiley is really the nominee of the company (of Messrs. Gibson and McKnight)." Counsel said that the facts showed clearly that there was fraud at the inception of the company, and, if not carried on fraudulently, it was, at least, carried on irregularly—carried on in the interests of the management and not of the shareholders. Therefore the question his Lordship would have to decide was—whether it would be compulsory liquidation or liquidation under the supervision of the Court. In any case where fraud was charged the Master of the Rolls invariably made a compulsory order.

Mr. Justice Barton asked which of the two petitions was first filed ?

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : The two petitions were handed to the officer of the Court simultaneously.

Mr. Justice Barton : There is no precedence in point of time ?

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : There is this precedence in point of time. We advertised in the *Gazette* on September 2, and the other side advertised on the 11th. But we are the liquidators in the matter, and unless there is some misconduct on our part, I submit that we are entitled to our order.

Mr. Justice Barton : Why should this matter not stand for a month ? What urgency is there ?

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : The reason for urgency is—Mr. Smiley cannot get the books. The previous auditors have the books. Then last night a certain gentleman entered, and claims possession, and won't leave ; and it is stated that another gentleman has over 1,000*l.* of the money of the company in his keeping. Some of the directors threaten actions for specific performance about selling them their property again. My client is anxious to be able to deal with all these matters, and therefore he is very desirous that there should be an order made by the Court, and we say the proper order is to have the liquidation carried out under the supervision of the Court. We think we are the proper persons to get the order ; and if I am allowed to go into the whole case I think I will satisfy your Lordship on that point.

Mr. Justice Barton : What mischief could happen if this case stood over for a month ?

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : The gentlemen will be selling this property of which they were appointed managers.

Mr. Justice Barton : There is nothing in the point about the former owners being appointed managers, because many companies could not go on at all if the previous owners were not appointed managers.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : They say they are entitled to get the goods on the premises at their invoice value, and to sell them. One gentleman has stated that he has changed the name, and is carrying on the business as his own. If we had the supervision order we could come in again in a week, and compel these people to obey the law.

Mr. Blood, Q.C. : I represent one of those parties. The case is full of complications, and your Lordship could not decide it without having heard all parties fully.

Mr. Justice Barton : It is a very important case, and it should only be decided by a Judge who has heard the whole case.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : If your Lordship makes an order to continue the liquidation, Mr. Smiley will undertake to do nothing without the sanction of the Court.

Mr. Jefferson, B.L. : I will ask your Lordship not to pre-judge the case at all ; but if your Lordship does not go fully into it, leave it to the Master of the Rolls in November.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : If your Lordship should continue my client as provisional liquidator he can come to Court at any time. I say that the petition on the other side ought never to have been filed.

Mr. Justice Barton : The whole appearance of the case shows that it is one that ought to stand over. There is no element of urgency shown.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C. : The liquidator fears there may be loss and danger to the estate. My client will do what he can.

Mr. Blood, Q.C. : I represent Mr. McKinney, of Cooks

town, who is not a director. He has completed his contract with the company.

Mr. Gordon, Q.C.: We have creditors representing 3,000%, who say that we should be appointed liquidators. I would press your Lordship to make a provisional order.

Mr. Justice Barton: I will let the whole case stand over until the first day of next sittings.

The matter thus ended for the present.

News in Brief.

MR. J. HANCE, who was apothecary to the Limerick Union for twenty-two years, is going into business on his own account.

THE workmen of Messrs. W. & H. M. Goulding (Limited), Cork, who have been on strike for a rise in wages, returned to work on September 25.

MR. MIDDLETON, secretary of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), was recently presented with a suite of drawing-room furniture on the occasion of his marriage.

THE poisonings recorded this month have included one from strychnine at Connswater, Belfast, and one from liquor potassæ at Dublin. A child was nearly poisoned by eating codeine jelly at Cork.

THE Ballyshannon Board do not think that to analyse a sample of glycerin of pepsin which has been some time in stock is a fair test of the quality of a contractor's drugs.—The medicine-contractor to the Ballymahon Guardians has been warned that two of his articles analysed were not up to the mark.

THE Cork Board of Guardians have forwarded to the Local Government Board a complaint from the medical staff of the omissions from the official list of medicines and surgical appliances.—The Newcastle West (co. Limerick) Board think that in the revision of the L.G.B. list of medicines Union doctors should be consulted.—The Castlereagh Guardians have got one of their doctors to amend his requisition for medicines to half its value.

Two employes of Messrs. Kiloh, Cork, were fined 5s. and costs for not wearing the masks and gauntlets provided to protect them whilst bottling aerated waters.—The Munster and Leinster Mineral-water Company, Clonmel, have been fined for using bottles embossed with other makers' names.—Forty-three summonses against various Cork mineral-water manufacturers for the same offence resulted in fines of 6s. and 2s. 6d. costs being inflicted in most cases, and an undertaking being given that defendants would do their best to avoid the practice in future.

THE COUNCILLORS' RECORDS.—In accordance with the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the voting-papers for the election of councillors give a list of the attendances at the Council and committee meetings of each of the members seeking re-election. The following is taken from the return sent out this month with the voting-papers:—

	Number of Council-meetings Attended*	Possible Number of Committee-meetings	Number Attended
O'Sullivan, T. ...	8	16	0
Turkington, S. ...	2	38	0
Tichborne, C. R. C. ...	17	65	17
Porter, W. D. ...	19	65	11

* Possible number since election in 1897, 37.

Dr. Meredith R. Whitley was only co-opted in May of this year.

Mr. G. M. Ryan and Dr. J. A. Walsh did not offer themselves for re-election.

The two new councillors elected on October 1 were Mr. T. N. Moffitt (Belfast) and Mr. J. Batt (Dublin).

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.

THIS is how the President was portrayed by Mr. Fred Reynolds in the *C. & D.*, September 15:—



The Dalkey Bird.

Although its name acoustically recalls the dicky bird (which hitherto has eluded the artist's eye), this specimen has no connection with it. It has occasionally been seen in the Bloomsbury cage, but, being a bird of passage, does not stay long. It is the leader of the Milesian birds, and is distinguished by the bright blue eye, which has a sparkle in it like the water of Wells. It is a persistent shooter, and is often seen with its little gun under the left wing. Unwary young birds who hill and coo, and old cocks who look wise, are sometimes hit. It is a cheerful bird, and the most musical in the aviary. Very fond of the big drum and the trombone, also of whistling as it thinks. Beggs all the crafty birds to gather together at St. Stephen's Green next year, and promises to give them quite a flutter.

Working Formulæ.

MANGE-CURE.

Whale oil (genuine)...	...	1 pint
Flowers of sulphur ...	...	1 oz.
Oil of tar ...	...	2 oz.
Crude petroleum ...	...	1 oz.

Mix.

Shake well and rub in thoroughly once a day.

ULCERATED LEG.

DR. BUEHLER in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* gives particulars of a home remedy for ulcerated leg which is particularly good in indurated varicose leg ulcers:—

A pint of boiled linseed oil is heated thoroughly, and in it is put $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of red oxide of lead, and the mixture allowed to boil thoroughly. After cooling it is again boiled, and on cooling a second time $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gum camphor is stirred in.

The repeated boiling changes the consistency so that it can be made into a stick much after the fashion of diachylon plaster, and can be spread on a cloth by heating over a flame.

Paris Exhibition, 1900—British Awards.

GRAND PRIX

FOR

TOILET SOAP.

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the last Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only Gold Medal awarded solely for Toilet Soap was gained by Messrs. Pears.

At the present Exhibition at Paris, 1900, the

Highest Award Obtainable for anything

IS THE

GRAND PRIX,

and that also has been awarded to

MESSRS. PEARS.

and is the only one allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

TRY

'The Chemist & Druggist'

FOR A YEAR,

Beginning Oct. 6, 1900.

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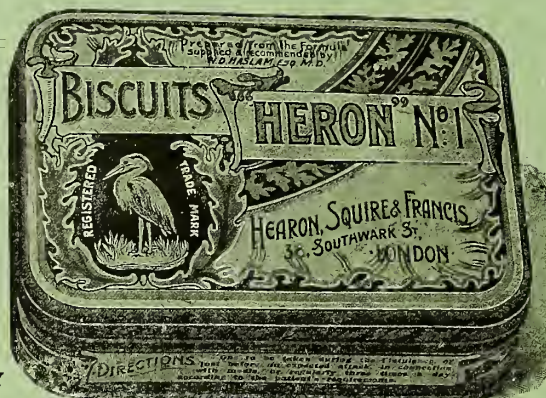
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